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Britannica Curiosa:

OR,

A DESCRIPTION

OF THE MOST REMARKABLE

CURIOSITIES,

NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL,

OF THE

ISLAND

OF

GREAT BRITAIN,

IN THE

Several COUNTIES, CITIES, TOWNS, VILLAGES, &c.

THE

Principal SEATS of the NOBILITY and GENTRY,

Public BUILDINGS, Places of RESORT and ENTERTAINMENT, &c. &c.

Illuſtrated with COPPER PLATES.

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CURIOSITIES,

NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL,

OF THE

ISLAND

OF

GREAT BRITAIN.

KINCARDINSHIRE,

OR

MEARNS.

THE latter name is alſo written *Mernis*, and and is derived from *Mearns*, a gentleman of valour, to whom it was given by Kenneth II. It had the former name from *Kincardin*, which was formerly the ſhire town, an advantage that now belongs by ſtatute to *Stone-hive*.

It is bounded on the eaſt by the German Ocean; on the ſouth with the water of North Eſk; on the

weſt with the Granſbain-hills, or rather Angus, on the weſt and ſouth; and on the north with the river Dee and Aberdeenſhire. It is about twenty-ſeven miles in length, and twenty in breadth, and has an area of three hundred and eight ſquare miles.

The ſoil is rich, and the country pretty plain and level. It is fruitful in corn and paſturage, and the Earl Marſhal, before he forfeited it in 1716, for its rebellion, was its hereditary ſheriff. Upon the ſea coaſt there are ſeveral convenient creeks and harbours. There are alſo a great number of fir-trees in this county, which are increaſing every year, by the plantation which the gentry raiſe at and about their ſeats.

Kicardin, as has been ſaid, was formerly the ſhire town, which by ſtatute now belongs to Stonehive, a ſmall ſea-port town, lying quite in an hollow, on the river Dale, but it has an harbour, with a ſtone pier raiſed on the north ſide, by one of the late Earl-Marſhals, who had a ſalmon-fiſhing here.

Cowy, where the water of that name falls into the ſea, had formerly a caſtle, built, as is ſaid, by Malcolm Kenroſs, who made the town a free burgh.

Dunnotre, or *Dunoter*, is the moſt memorable place in the ſhire, where once ſtood a ſtrong caſtle, fortified with walls and towers at certain diſtances, upon an high inacceſſable rock, waſhed by the ſea on three ſides, and joined to the land only by a narrow iſthmus. Towards the entrance of the gate is a huge rock, near forty ells high, which ſeems every moment ready to tumble. It had once a church, which was demoliſhed in the civil wars, in the rebellion of 1715. This caſtle was for a long time the ſeat of the Keiths, the late hereditary Earl Marſhals of Scotland, ſo created for their gallantry againſt the Danes, ever ſince the reign of Malcolm

Malcolm II. which began in 1019. The caſtle and eſtate were forfeited by the laſt Earl, for his joining with the Earl of Mar in the late rebellion. His lordſhip making his eſcape, went into the ſervice of Spain. His brother going into the ſervice of Ruſſia, made ſuch a figure therein, that he was deemed one of the beſt generals in Europe; and entering into the King of Pruſſia's ſervice, was preferred to the firſt military honour, that of Velt Mareſchal, and fell in it, to the inexpreſſible regret and loſs of his royal maſter. In a porch there is to be ſeen a ſtone, with the inſcription of a company belonging to the XXth Roman Legion, called Victrix. It appears from a ſtone which was taken out of the Roman wall between Forth and Clyde, that the quarters of their horſe extended three miles along the wall.

St. Padie's Church, within the Cloſe, is mentioned for being the burial place of St. Palladius; and not far from this place is a Dropping Cave, where the water petrifies.

Fourdon, or *Mearns*, is the ſeat of a Preſbytery, and was famous in the times of Popery, for the relicks ſuppoſed to have been here depoſited of St. Palladius, (the firſt Biſhop in Scotland) who was ſent over in the year 431, by Pope Celeſtine, to preach the goſpel to the Scots, and confute the Pelogians.

It is alſo noted for being the ſurname of John Fourdon, the Scots Hiſtorian, author of the book called *The Scots Chronicon*, to which all ſucceeding hiſtorians of this nation have been much obliged.

Inverbervy on the coaſt, was made a royal burgh by King Alexander III.

Paldykirk, takes its name from the above mentioned Scots, and is noted for its annual three days fair.

The Stewartry of KIRKEUDBRIGHT, or KILCUMBRIGHT, of LOWER GALLOWAY.

THIS and the Stewartry of Orkney and Zetland, the only two of that appellation in Scotland, differ from the ſhire in no other reſpect than the title of their chief officer, who in the one is called the Sheriff, in the other Stewart.

It is one of the two diſtricts, or diviſions of Galloway, the weſternmoſt called Upper Galloway, being the ſhire of Wigtoun, and this ſtewartry, which is towards the eaſt, being called Lower Galloway: they are called Galloway, from the Gauls, the anceſtors of the ancient inhabitants.

It begins at the middle of the bridge of Dumfries, lies between the water of Cree on the weſt, and Nithſdale on the eaſt, is bounded by part of Kyle on the north, and has the Iriſh ſea on the ſouth. The late Earl of Nithſdale, chief of the family of Maxwell, was its hereditary ſtewart, before he forfeited it by taking arms for the Pretender. Its length is ſaid to be forty-three miles, its breadth thirty-two, and its area ſeven hundred and forty ſquare miles.

There

There is ſuch plenty of paſture, that vaſt droves of ſmall cattle, and flocks of ſheep, are grazed here, which they ſend in great numbers to England. The country ſeems, in ſhort, one continued heath, except here and there a grove of trees, near which there is commonly the houſe of ſome laird, or rather an old tower of ſtone, ſtrongly built, to prevent ſurprize from the incurſions which were ſo frequent between the two nations, before the reign of King James I. of England. There are lairds here from fifteen to five hundred pounds a year; a Galloway laird of thirty or forty pounds a year being very common, and they are all gentlemen, as in Wales. A lairdſhip is a tract of land, with a manſion-houſe upon it, the ſeat of the laird, and the ſurname by which he is diſtinguiſhed.

Kirkeudbright, from whence the ſhire takes its name, is extremely convenient for carrying on a very advantageous commerce, being ſituate on a bay of the ſame name in the Iriſh Sea, at the mouth of the river Dee. The ſituation of the town is a perfect amphitheatre, like Zent on the confines of Italy, and, like that town, not ſurrounded with high mountains, but a rocky, ſtony cruſt, which in the country is called Crogs, for they make a diſtinction here between mountains, hills and crags. The mountains are very high, rocky and covered with heath. The hills are high, but not rocky, and covered with graſs, which makes the fineſt paſture for ſheep and ſmall black cattle. The crags are hard ſtony rocks, not high, and very thinly covered with graſs

The town has a very good harbour, but very little or no trade carried on here. They might indeed make a conſiderable profit from their ſalmon fiſhery, if they would apply themſelves to it; but the inhabitants are a ſober, grave, and religious ſort of people, who have no notion of acquiring wealth

by

by trade, but live content with *what things they have.* The river Dee, which enters the ſea here, comes out of the mountains near Carrick, and is full of turnings and meanders, that, though it is not above ſeventy miles in a line, it runs near two hundred miles in its courſe.

The Burgh of Kirkeudbright was erected into a Barony by King Charles I. for Mr. Maclellan, a gentleman of his bed-chamber, but his eſtate was ſo exhauſted in his maſter's ſervice, by the civil wars, that at the reſtoration none of the family would take the title, and it lay dormant till the parliament of 1722, when there was ſuch a ſtruggle about the choice of the ſixteen peers to repreſent the nobility of Scotland, that the lineal heir to the title, a poor man, who kept an alehouſe in the neighbourhood, was perſuaded to put in his claim, and accordingly voted upon the parliament rolls, as *The moſt Noble and Right Honourable —— Maclellan, Lord Kirkeudbright.* There are the remains of an old caſtle in this town.

The Weſtern Galloway, or the Shire of Wigton, runs out with a peninſula ſo far into the ſea, that, from the utmoſt ſhores, you ſee the coaſt of Ireland as plain as you ſee Calais from Dover.

Port Patrick, which is the ordinary place for the ferry or paſſage to Belfaſt, and other Ports in Ireland, has a tolerable good harbour, and a ſafe road; but there is very little uſe for it at preſent; the packet-boat and a few fiſhing veſſels, are ſaid to be the ſum of its navigation.

Upon the hill near the town, Ireland may be plainly ſeen to the ſouth-weſt; the coaſt of Cumberland, and the Iſle of Man to the ſouth-eaſt, and the Iſle of Ila, and the Mull of Kintyre, to the north-weſt.

Stranrawer, ſituate on the north ſide of the iſthmus, which is formed by two arms of the ſea;

ſea; one on the north ſide, called Loch Rian; and the other on the ſouth, commonly called the Bay of Glenluce. Upon the former of theſe bays, (for ſuch they both are) ſtands this town; it is a royal burgh, which has a moſt convenient poſition, in reſpect to the great body of water it commands, and to the country lying round on every ſide; ſo that from the latter it derives a reaſonable ſhare of domeſtic trade; and ſome foreign commerce, as alſo a ſmall intercourſe with our North American Colonies from the former. Port Patrick, which ſtands at a little diſtance to the weſt, immediately on the ſea, is a member of this, with eight creeks belonging to it: and excluſive of theſe, there are two, which immediately depend on Stranrawer, with a cuſtom-houſe, and a proper eſtabliſhment, and ſome officers alſo for the receipt of the revenue ariſing from ſalt. The peninſula, on which are Port Patrick and all its creeks, may be from its Northern Horn, which is called Fairland Point, to the Mull of Galloway, in its ſouthern extremity, about thirty Engliſh miles in length, and from three to ſix in breadth, containing, in the whole, ninety ſquare miles, at leaſt. In the old language of the natives, it was called the *Rinnes of Galloway*; and though no way extraordinary in reſpect to ſoil, being hilly rather than mountainous, yet it is not deficient in grain, abounds in graſs, and conſequently in ſheep and black cattle. But if any manufactures were introduced here, as there is room for many, and raw materials for ſeveral, the excellence of its ſituation, (which is alike favourable for fiſhing, coaſting, and foreign commerce) would quickly appear, and render this diſtrict, which is equal in ſize to Jerſey and Guernſey, not inferior to them in cultivation, produce, or number of people; to accompliſh which ſalutary change, there are no other inſtruments requiſite than induſtry

and perſeverance; for were theſe once perfect, experience and emulation would quickly effect the reſt.

Six miles ſouth of Wigton lies Withern, the antient *Candida Caſa*, a royal burgh, but very poor, eſpecially ſince the diſſolution of the priory. In this town was the ſeat of the Biſhop of Galloway, which was founded by St. Ninian, upwards of twelve hundred years ago.

But though the people of Galloway, eſpecially on the ſea-coaſt, are much to blame for not falling into commerce, navigation, &c. yet they are not quite idle; for they are great cultivators of the earth, and breeders of cattle, of which they ſend above fifty thouſand head every year to England. Beſides they have the beſt breed of ſtrong, low, punch horſes in Britain, if not in Europe, which are from thence called Galloways. Theſe horſes, which are very much bought up in England, are remarkable for being good natural pacers, ſtrong eaſy goers, hardy, gentle, well-broken, and, above all, not apt to tire.

LANERKSHIRE,

OR,

CLUYDSDALE,

IS bounded on the ſouth-eaſt with Annandale; on the ſouth with Dumfrieſſhire; on the ſouth-weſt with that of Aire; on the north-weſt with that of Renfrew; on the north with that of Dunbarton; on the north-eaſt with Sterlingſhire; on the eaſt with that of Linlithgow; and with that of Midlothian a little to the ſouth-eaſt. It is generally reckoned forty miles in length, about twenty-four where broadeſt, and ſixteen where narroweſt. It is called *Lanerk* from its ſhire town, and Cluydſdale from the Cluyd river. It is divided into two wards, the Upper Ward and Nether Ward; the one called the Shire of Lanerk, the other the Barony of Glaſgow: the one hilly, healthy, and fit for paſturage, and the other plain and proper for corn. The Dukes of Hamilton are its hereditary Sheriffs.

The river Cluyd, which runs through it into its own Firth at Dunbarton, riſes from Ewich-hill in the Upper Ward; and from the ſame tract riſes the river Annan, which runs into the Iriſh Sea; and the Tweed, which falls into the German Ocean, near the mouth of the Firth.

Lanerk-

Lanerkſhire is a pleaſant and fruitful country, and, though mountainous in ſome places, and woody in others, is very well inhabited, eſpecially near the Cluyd. It abounds with coal, peats, and lime-ſtones, and has ſome profitable mines of lead. *Camden* ſays, that in Crawford-moor, among the waſhes, the huſbandmen, after violent rains, uſed to find a ſort of ſhavings of gold: and if credit may be given to Mr. *Thomas Achinſon*, who was Aſſay-maſter at the Mint at Edinburgh, in the reign of King James VI. there is natural gold to be had in ſeveral parts of the country, particularly Crawford-moor and Fryar-moor. Though he has plainly aſſerted in a Treatiſe on the Medals of Scotland, a M.S. in which he obſerves, that out of dry minerals, the like gold has not been ſeen or heard to be found in Chriſtendom, as that of Scotland, which, he ſays, was tried, and reported to be worth ſeventy-ſix thouſand pounds ſterling per ton. By dry Minerals, he ſays he means the Jappare, the Calliminare, the Saxere, and the Salmere-ſtone. He adds, that commonly after great rains, it is found cloſe joined to the Sappare-ſtone, in the ſame manner as lead ore and white ſpar ſometimes grow together. Cornelius, a German Lapidary, who was ſuperior of King James the Sixth's Golden-mines, diſcovered ſuch at Crawford John in this county, and in thirty days ſent from thence to the mint at Edinburgh, half a ſtone weight, or half a pound troy of natural gold, worth four hundred and fifty pounds ſterling. There is abundance of lapis lazuli dug up alſo in this county, eſpecially at Crawford-moor.

Nor does this tract want remains of Roman antiquity, for from Errick-ſtone at the one end, to Maul's-mire in the other, where it borders on Renfrew, the Roman Cauſey, or Military way called Watling-

Watling-ſtreet, to this day, is viſible in ſome parts for miles together.

Cluydſdale gives title of Marquis, and Lanerk one of the titles of Earl to the Duke of Hamilton.

Glaſgow is the emporium of the Weſt of Scotland, being, for its commerce and riches, the ſecond in this Northern part of Great Britain. It is a large, ſtately, and well built city, ſtanding on a plain in a manner four-ſquare; and the four principal ſtreets are the faireſt for breadth, and the fineſt built, that are to be ſeen in one city together. The houſes are all of ſtone, and generally uniform in height, as well as in front. The lower ſtories, for the moſt part, ſtand on vaſt ſquare Doric columns, with the arches which open into the ſhops, adding to the ſtrength as well as the beauty, of the building. In a word, it is one of the cleanlieſt, moſt beautiful, and beſt built cities in Great-Britain.

It ſtands on the ſide of an hill, ſloping to the river; only that part next the river, for near one-third of the city is flat, and by this means expoſed to the water, upon any extraordinary flood: it is ſituated upon the eaſt bank of the Clyde, which is not navigable to the town but by ſmall veſſels. Its port therefore is Newport Glaſgow, which ſtands near the Clyde's mouth, and is an harbour for ſhips of the greateſt burden. Here it is on a good wharf or quay the merchants load and unload. Their cuſtom-houſe is alſo here, and their ſhips are here repaired, laid up, and fitted out, either here or at Greenock, where work is well done, and labour cheap.

The city is joined to the ſuburbs on the weſt bank of the Clyde, by an handſome bridge. And it is proper to obſerve, that in the year 1759, an act paſſed, intitled, "An act for improving the navigation

navigation of the river Clyde, to the city of Glaſgow, and for building a bridge croſs the ſaid river, from the ſaid city, to the village of Gorbells." The preamble ſets forth, that the river Clyde, from Dumbuck to the Bridge of Glaſgow, is ſo very ſhallow in ſeveral parts, that boats, lighters, barges, or other veſſels, cannot paſs to and from the city of Glaſgow, except it be in the time of flood or high-water at ſpring-tides; and that if the ſame was cleanſed and deepened, and the navigation thereof made more commodious, by a lock or dam over the ſame, it would be a great advantage to the trade and manufactures of the ſaid city, and parts adjacent, and to the public in general.

The act takes notice, that the bridge of Glaſgow, leading to the village called Gorbells, is ſo narrow, that there is not room for one carriage to paſs another; and, by reaſon of its weakneſs and inſufficiency, no heavy carriages are permitted to paſs over it; power is therefore given to the magiſtrates and council of Glaſgow, to erect a bridge of ſtone at or near to the place where the ſaid bridge is erected, and to be thirty feet broad, and ſufficient for wheel-carriages of all kinds to paſs and repaſs over the ſame, whereby the paſſage to the ſaid city will be rendered much more ſafe and eaſy.

Where the four principal ſtreets meet, the croſſing makes a very ſpacious market-place, as may be eaſily imagined, ſince the ſtreets are ſo large. In the center ſtands the croſs. The houſes in theſe ſtreets are all built upon one model, with piazzas under them, faced with Aſhler ſtone, and well laſhed. As you come down the hill from the North-gate to this place, the Tolbooth and Guild-hall make the north weſt angle, or right-hand corner of the ſtreet, which is new rebuilt in a very magnificent manner. Here the town-council ſit, and the

magiſtrates

magiſtrates try ſuch caſes as come within their cognizance, and do all their other public buſineſs; ſo that, as will be eaſily conceived, the Tolbooth ſtands in the very center of the city. It is a noble ſtructure of hewn ſtone, with a very lofty tower, and melodious hourly chimes. All theſe four principal ſtreets are adorned with ſeveral public buildings.

But the chief ornament of the city is the College or Univerſity, a moſt magnificent and ſtately fabric, conſiſting of ſeveral courts. The front to the city is of hewn ſtone, and excellent architecture. Its precincts were lately enlarged by ſome acres of ground purchaſed for it by public money; and it is ſeparated from the reſt of the city by a very high wall.

It owes its erection to Archbiſhop Turnbull, and was legally founded by King James II. in 1453, by virtue of a bull from Pope Nicholas V. granting it all the privileges, liberties, honours, immunities, and exemptions, given by the apoſtolical ſee to the College of Bohemia, in Italy, for teaching univerſal learning. They are enabled by the munificence of a generous benefaction, to ſend exhibitioners, to Baliol College, in the Univerſity of Oxford. A rector, a dean of the faculty, a principal or warden, who was to teach theology, three philoſophy-profeſſors were eſtabliſhed by the firſt foundation; and afterwards ſome clergymen taught the civil and canon law there.

In 1577, King James VI. eſtabliſhed a principal, three profeſſors of philoſophy, four burſars, a ſteward to furniſh their table, a ſervant for the principal, a janitor to look after the gate, and a cook.

The family of Hamilton gave ſome of the ground on which the college ſtands, with an adjacent field.

Kings

Kings, parliaments, the city of Glaſgow, ſeveral of the archbiſhops, and many particular perſons, have been benefactors to it.

In 1662, the Earl of Dundonald gave one thouſand pounds ſterling to it, for the maintenance of poor ſcholars. The great Buchanan, and the famous Cameron, had, among other eminent men, their education here.

The Univerſity makes uſe of the ſame arms as the City, which are a ſalmon with a gold ring in his mouth, the oak, with a red bird upon it, and a ball.

Several fine Roman ſtones, digged up in the latter end of 1740, near Kirkintilloch, with very curious inſcriptions, have been removed to this Univerſity, where before was a good collection of pieces of antiquity, chiefly found near the ſame place.

Within theſe few years, very genteel houſes have been built for the profeſſors, and an handſome obſervatory erected.

In the higher part of the city ſtands the great church, formerly cathedral and metropolitan, dedicated to St. Mungo, who was Biſhop here about the year 560. It is a magnificent and ſtately edifice, and ſurpriſes the beholders with its ſtupendous bigneſs, and the workmanſhip of the artizan. The ſeveral rows of pillars, and the exceeding high ſpire which riſes from a ſquare tower in the middle of the croſs, ſhew a wonderful piece of architecture. It is now divided into ſeveral preaching places, one above the other. This noble ſtructure was not built at the expence of the Scotch alone, but according to the cuſtom of the times it was carried on by the aſſiſtance of good Chriſtians all over Europe.

Near the church ſtands a ruinous caſtle, formerly the reſidence of the archbiſhop, who was legal Lord or Superior of the City, which ſtands on his ground

ground, and from whom it received its firſt charter, and many privileges. It is encompaſſed with an exceeding high wall of hewn ſtone, and has a fine proſpect into the city.

The Duke of Montroſe has ſo great an intereſt here, and in the country round, that he is, in a civil ſenſe, governor of this city, as he is legally of their Univerſity, and much beloved in theſe parts.

Glaſgow is a city of buſineſs, and has the face of foreign as well as domeſtic trade; nay, we may ſay, it is the only city in Scotland, at this time, that apparently increaſes in both. The union has, indeed, anſwered its end to them more than to any other part of the kingdom, their trade being now formed by it; for as the union opened the door to the Scots into our American colonies, the Glaſgow merchants preſently embraced the opportunity; and though, at its firſt concerting, the rabble of this city made a formidable attempt to prevent it, yet afterwards they knew better, when they found the great increaſe of their trade by it; for they now ſend fifty ſail of ſhips every year to Virginia, New England, and other Engliſh colonies in America.

The commerce of this city is greatly increaſed, by the late noble improvement in the navigation from the Firth to the Clyde, by that means joining the two ſeas; ſo that now they can ſend their tobacco and ſugar by water to Alloway below Sterling, and can from thence ſend again to London, Holland, Hamburgh, and the Baltic.

The ſhare they have in the herring fiſhery is very conſiderable; and they cure the herrings ſo well, and ſo much better than they are done in any other part of Great Britain, that a Glaſgow herring is eſteemed as good as a Dutch one.

There are ſeveral Banks in Glaſgow, which ſerve greatly to facilitate buſineſs; and the city every day increaſes in magnitude, whole ſtreets having been lately built, ſuch as Virginia-ſtreet, Jamaica-ſtreet, &c. What is more ſurprizing, a Play-houſe has been built there within theſe few years; which would have been looked upon by their forefathers, as an infallible proof of the Devil's taking poſſeſſion of the country.

We have not room to enlarge upon the home trade of this city, which is very conſiderable in many things. We ſhall therefore only mention ſome few particulars.

1. Here are two very handſome ſugar-baking houſes carried on by ſkilful perſons, with large ſtocks, and to very great perfection. Here is likewiſe a large diſtillery, for diſtilling ſpirits from the melaſſes drawn from ſugars, by which they enjoyed a vaſt advantage for a time, by a reſerved article in the union, freeing them from Engliſh duties.

2. Here is a manufacture of plaiding, a ſtuff croſs-ſtriped with yellow, red, and other mixtures, for the plaids or veils worn by the women in Scotland.

3. Here is a manufacture of muſlins, which they make ſo good and fine, that great quantities of them are ſent into England and to the Britiſh plantations, where they ſell at a good price. They are generally ſtriped, and are very much uſed for aprons by the ladies, and ſometimes in head-cloths by the meaner ſort of Engliſhwomen.

4. Here is alſo a linen manufacture; but as that is in common with all parts of Scotland, which improve in it daily, we do not inſiſt upon it as a peculiar here, though they make a great quantity of it, and ſend it to the plantations, as their principal merchandize. Nor are the Scots without a ſupply of goods for ſorting their cargoes to the Engliſh

Engliſh colonies, without ſending to England for them; and it is neceſſary to mention it here, becauſe it has been objected by ſome, that the Scots could not ſend a ſortable cargo to America, without buying from England; which, coming through many hands, and by a long carriage, muſt conſequently be ſo dear, that the Engliſh merchants could under-ſell them.

It is very probable indeed, that ſome things cannot be had here ſo well as from England, ſo as to make out ſuch a ſortable cargo as the Virginia merchants in London ſhip off, whoſe entries at the cuſtom-houſe conſiſt ſometimes of two hundred particulars, as tin, turnery, millinery, upholſtery, cutlery, and other Crooked-lane wares; in ſhort, ſomewhat of every thing, either for wearing, or houſe-furniture, building houſes or ſhips.

But though the Scots cannot do all this, we may reckon up what they can furniſh, which they have not only in ſufficient quantities, but ſome in greater perfection than in England.

1. They have woollen manufactures of their own, ſuch as Sterling ſerges, Muſſelburgh ſtuffs, Aberdeen ſtockings, Edinburgh ſhalloons, Blankets, &c.

2. The trade with England being open, they have now all the Mancheſter, Sheffield, and Birmingham wares, and likewiſe the cloths, kerſies, half-thicks, duffels, ſtockings, and coarſe manufactures of the North of England, brought as cheap or cheaper to them by horſe-packs, as they are carried to London, it being a leſs diſtance.

3, They have linens of moſt kinds, eſpecially diapers and table linen, damaſks, and many other ſorts not known in England, and cheaper than there, becauſe made at their own doors.

4. What linens they want from Holland or Hamburgh, they import from thence as cheap as the

the Engliſh can do; and for muſlins, their own are very acceptable, and cheaper than in England.

5. Gloves they make better and cheaper than in England, for they ſend great quantities thither.

6. Another article, which is very conſiderable here, is, ſervants, whom they can tranſport in greater plenty, and upon better terms, than the Engliſh, without the ſcandalous art of kidnapping, wheedling, betraying, and the like; for the poor people offer themſelves faſt enough, and think it their advantage, as it certainly is, to ſerve out their times ſoberly in the foreign plantations, and then become diligent planters for themſelves; which is a much wiſer courſe, than to turn thieves, and then be tranſported to ſave them from the gallows. This may be given as a reaſon, and we believe it is the only one, why ſo many more of the Scots ſervants, who go over to Virginia, ſettle and thrive there, than of the Engliſh; which is ſo certainly true, that if it holds on for many years more, Virginia may be rather called a Scots than an Engliſh plantation.

We might mention many other particulars; but theſe are ſufficient to ſhew, that the Scots merchants are not at a loſs, how to make up ſortable cargoes to ſend to the plantations; and that, if we can outdo them in ſome things, they are able to outdo us in others. If they are under any diſadvantages in the trade we are ſpeaking of, it is, that they may not, perhaps, have ſo eaſy a vent and conſumption for the goods they bring back, as the Engliſh have at London, Briſtol, or Liverpool; for which reaſon they have lately ſet up a wharf at Alloway in the Forth, whence they ſend their tobacco and ſugars thither by land-carriage, and ſhip them off from thence for Holland, Hamburgh, or London,

as

as the market offers; and indeed they carry on a profitable trade with England in tobacco, from the difference of duty, &c.

Now, though the carrying their tobacco and ſugars ſeveral miles over land may be ſome diſadvantage, yet if, on the other hand, it be calculated, how much ſooner the voyage is made from Glaſgow to the Capes of Virginia, than from London, the difference will be made up in the freight, and in the expence of the ſhips, eſpecially in the time of war, when the channel is thronged with privateers, and the ſhips wait to go in fleets for fear of enemies; for the Glaſgow veſſels are no ſooner out of the Firth of Clyde, but they ſtretch away to the north-weſt, are out of the road of the privateers immediately, and are often at the Capes of Virginia before the London ſhips get clear of the channel. Nay, even in times of peace, they muſt always be allowed, one time with another, at leaſt fourteen or twenty days difference in the voyage, both going out and coming in, which, taken together, is a month or ſix weeks in the whole voyage; and, conſidering wear and tear, victuals and wages, this makes a conſiderable difference in the trade.

One thing ſtill we muſt take notice of, before we quit Glaſgow. We have mentioned more than once the duties laid on ale and beer ſold in divers towns of Scotland, for the benefit and public emolument of the ſaid towns; but have here to take notice of the like duty laid for a different purpoſe, that is to ſay, for a puniſhment. The caſe was this:

When the malt duty was extended, for the firſt time to Scotland, it occaſioned much murmuring; and particularly Daniel Campbell, Eſq. who lived at Glaſgow, and was member for that town, having given his vote for it in parliament, the populace roſe,

roſe, entered his houſe, and deſtroyed all his goods and furniture, and committed other acts of violence and outrage.

This the legiſlature reſenting, as a defiance of lawful authority, an act paſſed in the 12th of King George I. 1723, to take from the town of Glaſgow the benefits of an act before paſſed, for laying a duty of two pennies Scots on every pint of ale or beer brewed for ſale in the ſaid city, and its privileges; and veſting it for the remainder of the term, which was for thirteen years to come, in his Majeſty, to be put under the commiſſioners of exciſe, in order to raiſe the ſum of ſix thouſand and eighty pounds, for ſatisfying the damages and loſſes ſuſtained by Mr. Campbell in the ſaid riot; but it provided, that, when the ſaid ſum was paid, the duty of two pennies Scots was to return, for the remainder of the term to the magiſtrates, for the purpoſes for which they were originally granted. This occaſioned no good blood, it may be believed, between the city and Mr. Campbell; but yet, this was not the laſt time the city had the honour to be repreſented in parliament by the ſame gentleman, as it is joined with the burghs of Renfrew, Ruglen, and Dunbarton.—So placable, and ſo forgiving are the generous Scottiſh nation: or, at leaſt, ſo little title has the city of Glaſgow in particular to the national motto of Scotland. Nor did this good behaviour turn out to the diſadvantage of the city; for, in the 9th of George II. a new act paſſed, continuing the former act for twenty-five years longer, and extending it to the villages of Gorbelles and Port Glaſgow, both which places were in the juriſdiction of the city, and reaped all their advantages from its neighbourhood; the latter eſpecially, at which the people of Glaſgow had built, and conſtantly maintained, a very commodious harbour, and yet were neither of them in the former act.

Here

Here is a cuſtom-houſe, which is a handſome building, and has a fair eſtabliſhment for officers, and the juriſdiction of the whole Firth and river on both ſides.

In the late rebellion the rebel army having obliged the town of Dumfries to pay them eleven hundred pounds, and to give hoſtages for nine hundred pounds more, they arrived ſoon after at Glaſgow; where the young Pretender entered at the head of his forces. By this ſtep he had all the inhabitants at his mercy; the regiment they had raiſed being at Edinburgh, and they entirely defenceleſs. But how ſenſible ſoever they might be of their danger, they did nothing contrary to their duty to deliver themſelves; on the contrary, they ſhewed very viſible ſigns of ſorrow and ſadneſs, and the Chevalier, though he often appeared in public, was ſcarce attended ſo much as by a mob.

The richneſs of the City of Glaſgow, and the plenty of every thing to be found, made the rebels conſider it as a magazine, and therefore they began to furniſh themſelves immediately with broad cloth, Tartan linen, ſhoes and ſtockings, to the amount of ten thouſand pounds ſterling; ſo that the Pretender by this means in a manner new cloathed his army, which proved a great means of keeping them together; otherwiſe, in all probability, the greateſt part of them would have diſperſed. However, on the 3d of January, having gleaned what they could, they left the town, and marched to Kiloyth.

A ſociety has been within theſe few years erected at Glaſgow, under the name of "The Glaſgow Charitable Marine Society;" the end of which is to provide for ſuch ſeamen as ſhall become old or diſabled in the ſervice of the merchants of that city, and alſo to afford relief to their poor widows and children.

Eight

Eight miles ſouth from Glaſgow is

Hamilton, a town pleaſant and well-built, the church of which is the burying-place of the noble family of Hamilton. But it is chiefly noted for its fine palace, the ſeat of the Duke of Hamilton, premier peer of Scotland, and nearly related to the royal family of the Stuarts. The houſe at preſent is large, though part of the deſign is unfiniſhed. It has a fair front, with two wings, and two more were laid out in the ichnography of the building. The great court-yard before the houſe is ſpacious, and was to be baluſtraded with iron, between pillars of ſtone, as that of Dalkeith is; and behind it is a noble parterre, adorned with ſtatues; and, lower, ſpacious bounds for a canal and fiſh-ponds, with large gardens on each ſide.

The front is very magnificent, all of white free-ſtone, with regular ornaments according to the rules of art. The wings are very deep the apartments are truly noble, and more fit for the court of a prince, than the houſe of a ſubject. The pictures, the furniture, and other decorations are exquiſitely fine, and ſuitable to the dignity of the poſſeſſors.

The ſituation of the houſe has all the advantage imaginable; for it ſtands in a plain country, near enough to the banks of the Clyde to enjoy the proſpect of its ſtream, and yet far enough from it to be out of the reach of its torrents and floods.

The offices of this palace join the town. Adjoining to the great park is a very romantic garden, called Barncleugh, which conſiſts of ſeven hanging terras-walks, down to a river-ſide, with a wild wood full of birds on the oppoſite ſide of the river. In ſome of theſe walks are banqueting-houſes, with walks and grottos, and all of them filled with large evergreens. In almoſt a line from the front of the houſe, at the diſtance of about two miles, riſing

riſing by a gentle aſcent to a great height, is an hunting-ſeat of the Duke's, not finiſhed, called Chattlereaux; it is a moſt romantic ſituation, and commands an enchanting proſpect of the principal poſſeſſions of this noble family, with the old family houſe falling into ruins.

The great park is about ſeven miles in circumference, and noted for its fine oaks and firs; and for the neat houſe built by the late Duke, and called the Whim. The ſmall river Avon runs through it. It is walled round with ſtone, and well ſtocked with deer. The leſſer park is rather a great incloſure than a park, though this, as well as the other, is extremely well planted with trees. The gardens are finely deſigned; but we cannot ſay they are ſo well finiſhed and kept as thoſe at Drumlanrig.

Bothwell lies on the other ſide near the Clyde, where was anciently a prebend enjoyed by a ſecular prieſt, founded by Archibald Lord Douglas; and there are the ruins of a caſtle ſuppoſed to have been built by Andrew Murray, nephew to King Robert Bruce, who had this eſtate, which came afterwards into the poſſeſſion of that of Douglas. The late gallant Forfar had his ſeat here; he died of the many wounds he received from the barbarous rebels, after they had given him quarter at Dumblain. In the neighbouring church, there are ſome ſtately tombs belonging to the Douglas family. There is a bridge over the Clyde, noted in hiſtory for the defeat of a conſiderable number of Preſbyterians, who had been forced to take arms by barbarous oppreſſions in the reign of Charles II. by whom the Duke of Monmouth was ſent againſt them in 1679, with troops from England. It was a very advantageous paſs, but the defendants having neither officers nor artillery, it was ſoon taken. This caſtle has often given the title of Earl, but it has

been generally unfortunate, ſo that no one now enjoys it.

Lanerk is a royal burgh, the head of the ſhire, and from which it takes its name. It gives title of Earl to the eldeſt ſon of the family of Hamilton. It has a remarkable bridge, which was built at a vaſt expence by the inhabitants, but the violent current of the water rendering the keeping it in repair too chargeable for the town to ſupport, and making it require frequent reparations, an act of the Scottiſh parliament paſſed in 1703, impowering them to collect tolls for poſtage, in order to keep up the ſame. This act was in force for nineteen years, and there was ſo much reaſon for it, and the bridge was of ſo great uſe to the country, that though the duties expired in the year 1722, yet the rates were voluntarily paid for many years; till certain diſputes ariſing with ſome ſelfiſh perſons, who wanted to reap the fruits of other peoples labours for nothing, an act was paſſed in the 10th year of King George II. for enabling the magiſtrates to repair and maintain ſo uſeful a work. This act is to continue in force for thirty-one years, and is ſo reaſonable, that perhaps it will be perpetuated, if required: for the rates are only ſix-pence ſterling for every coach or chariot, drawn by four or more horſes; two-pence for every cart or wheel-carriage; one penny for every ſledge or horſe loaded or unloaded; two-thirds of a penny for every ox, cow, or bull; one-ſixth of a penny for every calf, hog, ſheep, or lamb; and the ſame for every foot-paſſenger; who muſt be a worſe beaſt than any we have mentioned, to grudge it for ſo great a convenience: whether it has or not, we are not poſitive.

A little below this town the river Douglas falls into the Clyde, and gives the name of Douglaſdale to the lands near it. In a vale near this river ſtood

a very

a very old caſtle, which had been the paternal ſeat of the great family of Douglas for above a thouſand years; but, by the frequent additions to the building, it was become ſuch a wild irregulat maſs, that, at a diſtance, it ſeemed rather like a town than a ſingle fabric, though the apartments were very noble.

On December 11, 1758, this ancient caſtle was burnt down by an accidental fire, which began in a room where no body ſlept, and was got to ſo great a head before it was diſcovered, that it was altogether impoſſible to prevent its progreſs. The family was alarmed about three in the morning, at which time the fire was ſo violent, that they had little more than time to ſave their lives; ſo that moſt of the valuable furniture of the houſe, paintings, papers, &c. were deſtroyed.

Ruylen, or *Rutherglen*, is another town in this county, which gives title of Earl to a branch of the family of Hamilton. It is a royal burgh, has a weekly market, and is pleaſantly ſituate on the weſt ſide of the river Clyde.

LINLITHGOWSHIRE,

OR

WEST LOTHIAN,

DERIVES its name from its head Burgh. It is bounded on the north with the Forth; with part of Sterlingſhire on the north-weſt; and is divided from Mid Lothian on the ſouth and weſt, by the Waters of Almond and Breich-water. It is about fourteen miles long and thirteen broad, and abounds with coal, lime-ſtone, and white ſalt, beſides corn and paſturage; and in the reign of King James VI. a mine was diſcovered here, which yielded a great deal of ſilver. It is well furniſhed with fiſh from the ſea and rivers, and is in general a pleaſant country. The Earl of Hopton is proprietor of the Barony of Abercorne, and is its hereditary ſheriff; which office was formerly veſted in the family of Boyle.

Linlithgow, or *Linlithquo*, vulgo, *Lithquo*, is the chief town of this ſhire, and ſo named from its being ſituate on the ſide of a lake. It is a large, well-built town, with a ſtately town houſe, but moſt famous for the noble palace of the Kings of Scotland, which is the leaſt decayed of all the reſt, that of Holy rood-houſe excepted: for

King

King James VI. repaired, or rather rebuilt it; and his two ſons, Prince Henry and Prince Charles (afterwards King of England) had apartm entshere, which a traveller may eaſily diſtinguiſh by the different coats of arms, eſpecially over thoſe called the Prince's Lodgings.

This palace ſtands on a riſing ground, which runs into the lake, in form of an amphitheatre, and has a deſcent reſembling terrace-walks. There are two towers at each corner of the court, with apartments, and a curious fountain in the middle, adorned with ſeveral fine ſtatues, from whence the water riſes to a good height. A noble park alſo belongs to it. This palace was indeed a truly magnificent building, but it is now in a deplorable ſituation, having ſuſtained much damage from the ſoldiery, in the laſt rebellion. As there is no poſſibility of its being repaired, it is great pity ſuch noble materials are not applied to ſome uſeful purpoſes.

The church of St. Michael makes a part of this building, and is a wing on the right hand of the firſt court, as the proper offices make the left. The inner court is very large and elegant for the taſte of the times. In the middle of this is the large fountain we have mentioned, which ſtill ſhews the remains of ſome good carving, and other ornaments.

Here King James V. reſtored the order of the Knights of St. Andrew, and erected a throne and ſtalls for them in St. Michael's-church, making it the Chapel of the Order. He was likewiſe the firſt who ordered the Thiſtle to be added to the badge of the Order; and changed the motto, *En defence*, to *Nemo me impune laceſſit*, which is worn about it in the royal arms. This prince ſeems to have been very much honoured in the world; for he wore the badges of three orders beſides his own, which was that of the Garter, conferred

ferred upon him by his uncle, the King of England; that of the Golden Fleece, by the Emperor, then King of Spain; that of St. Michael by the King of France.

In his time the green ribband was wore by the Knights Companions of this Order; but King James VII. changed it to the Blue, like that of the Knights of the Garter in England. After the union, Queen Anne, the Sovereign of both, to diſtinguiſh them, reſtored the green ribband, and intended to have called a Chapter of the Order, to bring it once more to its full luſtre; but was prevented by death.

In this town, the Earl of Murray, Lord Regent, was murdered with a muſquet bullet, ſhot by one Hamilton, in a manner the moſt deliberate that hiſtory furniſhes an inſtance of: he had the good fortune to eſcape to France; and though undoubtedly an aſſaſſin on this occaſion, was otherwiſe a man of honour; as appears from his challenging a gentleman who offered him a large ſum to take off a perſon with whom he had a diſpute. The Earl was a natural ſon of King James V. and, aſpiring to the crown, joined with the reformers, having firſt got the revenues of the convents of St. Andrew's and Pittenween, whereof he was abbot, or prior, ſecured to him and his heirs. His ambition and intrigues were the chief cauſe of almoſt all the troubles of Queen Mary's reign.

At Linlithgow is a great linen manufacture, as there is at Glaſgow; and the water of the lake here is eſteemed ſo extraordinary for bleaching or whitening of linen cloth, that a vaſt deal of it is brought hither from other parts of the country for that purpoſe. This lake is ſituate on the north ſide of the town, and between it and the place are terrace walks, which are ſo beautiful, that a more delightful place can ſcarce be ſeen.

In-

In the year 1722, an act paſſed for laying two pennies Scots on every Scots pint of ale or beer ſold in Linlithgow and its liberties, in order to repair the public buildings, which were run to decay, ſuch as the church and town-houſe, &c. to ſupply ſuch parts of the town with freſh water as want it; to pave and amend the ſtreets, and alſo the avenues within a mile round the town; for diſcharging the town debts and other neceſſary purpoſes. Great progreſs was made in theſe laudable undertakings by virtue of this act; but the end being not ſufficiently attained, nor likely to be, at the expiration of the act, theſe duties were further continued for twenty-one years more, by an act which paſſed in the year 1733.

Forfichen, formerly the reſidence of the Knights of Malta, is two miles ſouth-weſt from Linlithgow.

This town is famous for ſome ancient monuments near it; particularly one at a place named *Kipps*, which reſembles an ancient chapel, or altar. It conſiſts of large unpoliſhed ſtones, ſo placed, that they ſeem to lean and ſupport one another. The common people call it *Arthur's Oven*, and ſome call it *Julius's Hoff Court*. Near this altar or temple, are ſeveral great ſtones erected in a circle, and upon two adjacent hills, there are the remains of old camps, with great heaps of ſtones and antique graves, all ſuppoſed to be Roman works, becauſe they are near the Roman wall, ſaid to be built by Severus. *Ninius* ſays, that this round ſtructure was erected by Carauſius as a monument of a Roman victory: but *Buchanan* is of opinion, that it is a temple of Teuninus, becauſe on the left ſide of the ſame river, there are two mounts raiſed on a plain, which were called *Dune Pacis*, or the Hills of Peace, becauſe the Romans pronounced themſelves an end of their war with the Scots

Scots and Picts, by building the wall croſs the iſland. A neighbouring village was from thence called *Dunny-Pace*, which name it ſtill retains. He deſcribes the round ſtructure thus: It is built of great ſquare ſtones, without mortar, and is about the ſize of an ordinary dove-houſe; it is open above and ſtill entire, only the ſtone which lay over the door is wanting, and he ſuppoſes it to have been carried away by order of Edward I. of England, when he removed or deſtroyed many of the ancient monuments of this county.

Abercorn ſtands near the Forth of Edinburgh, and had once a caſtle on a hill, formerly the ſeat of the Douglas's, as it is now of the Earl of Hopton, which is ſuppoſed to be the Kebercuring of Bede, in whoſe time here was a famous monaſtery. The Roman wall above mentioned, founded by Severus, began here.

Borrowſtowneſs, or *Burroſtonneſs*, a town ſituate on the coaſt, was erected into a regality by the late Duke of Hamilton, whoſe adjoining ſeat at Kineil, finely wooded, was the jointure houſe of the late Ducheſs Dowager, who reſided ſo much at Eaſt Acton, near London. The town conſiſts of one good long ſtreet, like Kircaldy in Fife. Before the union, no town in Scotland had ſo great a trade with Holland; but this kingdom being now ſupplied from England with the ſame commodities without paying any duty, it is much decayed in trade, though it has ſtill a good export of coal and ſalt, and the greateſt traffic both to Holland and France, except Leith. It is ſaid, they have the moſt ſhipping, and the beſt ſeamen in the Firth, who are very good pilots for the coaſt of Norway and the Baltic, as well as Holland.

Blackneſs, has ſtill the ruins of a once ſtrong caſtle, often made uſe of as a priſon of ſtate by the crown, but is now entirely uſeleſs.

Queen's-

Queen's Ferry, is a royal burgh, at the point of St. Margaret's Bay, where the Queens of Scotland generally embarked, when they went to their palaces on the other ſide of the Forth, and is now made uſe of at all times of the tide as a paſſage from Lothian to Fife, to which it is about two miles over; and it is the ſureſt way from all parts of the North to Edinburgh. There is a ſmall rocky iſland called *Inchgarvie*, in the middle of the Firth, betwixt the two ferries, on which there was formerly a caſtle mounted with guns, which could reach both ſhores, to hinder enemies ſhips from paſſing up the country; but it is now demoliſhed.

Having in the former part of our work given an account of the Picts Wall, in England; it will no doubt be expected, that we ſhould give a farther account of the Roman Wall, in Scotland, which we have lately mentioned by the name of Severus's Wall, which it generally went by. As this ſhire is the laſt in the Lothians, and the wall begins in this ſhire, we ſhall therefore take notice of it in this part of our work.

The placing garriſons in this country, at convenient diſtances, by Julius Agricola, to keep out the Scots Highlanders, was probably the occaſion of building this wall, which firſt began where the river Forth was narrow, and ſo was carried on along the neck of land, betwixt that and the Frith of Clyde, which was not above ſixteen miles over, and afterwards farther eaſt. *Camden* thinks it was built by Antoninus Pius, who being adopted by Adrian, aſſumed his name; but it is ſuppoſed to have been built at ſundry times, by different perſons, as the ſituation of the ground required, for repelling the enemy, who were the Picts, Iriſh, and other wild nations in the Highlands, and for covering the provincial Britons

againſt their invaſions. The wall was ſeveral times repaired, till the deſtruction of the Roman Empire put an end to it. The manner of this wall is beſt underſtood by Mr. *Pont*'s deſcription, inſerted in *Camden*'s Britannia; from which we obſerve, that, 1. There appears a ditch of twelve feet wide before it, towards the enemies country. 2. That the wall is ten feet thick, though the height of it at firſt is not known. 3. That there was a wall of ſquared or cut ſtones, two feet broad, which he ſuppoſes was higher than the former, to keep the earth from falling into the ditch, and to cover the defendants. 4. Cloſe at the foot of the wall there is a paved way, five feet broad. 5. There were watch towers, within call of one another, where centinels kept watch day and night. 6. A court of guard to lodge a ſufficient number of ſoldiers, againſt all ſudden alarms, and a void within for the ſoldiers lodgings. Beſides there were along the wall, great and noble forts, ſtrongly intrenched, though within the wall, able to receive a whole army. The forts that remained in Mr. *Pont*'s time, for he traced them all, were at Langton, a mile eaſt from Falkirk, at Roninhea, Burn-head; at Weſter Cowdon, above Helen's Chapel; at the Croy-hill; a very large one at the top of Ban-hill, which had great intrenchings; at Archindwry, at Kirkintillock, or Kaerpentillock; at Eaſt Calder; at Hibtoun of Calder; at Balmudy, at Simuſtone; over Kilvil River; and at Careſtown; at Attermynie; at Bal Caſtle over againſt Ban-hill; at Kaelybe over againſt Cay-hill; at Rock-hill, over againſt the Weſter-wood; at Bankyre, over againſt Caſtle Cairy; at Dumbaſs.

In the ruins of the fort at Bankyre, was found a large iron ſhovel, or ſome ſuch like inſtrument, ſo heavy, that one man could hardly lift it. Several ſepulchres were alſo diſcovered at the ſame fort, covered

vered with large rough ſtones; and Dunchroe-chyr, near Mony-Abrach, were formerly large buildings. The lengrh of the wall was thirty-ſix Scots miles; for beginning between Queen's Ferry and Abercorn, it went along weſt by the Grange and Kineil, to Inereving; ſo on to Falkirk, from whence it proceeded directly to the foreſt of Cumernald; and next it ran to the great fort at the Ban-hill, where have been found ſeveral ſtones, ſome with figures engraven on them, and ſome with inſcriptions. From thence it went to the Peel of Kirkintillo, the greateſt fort of all, and ſo weſt to Dumbarton, with a great ditch upon the north ſide of the wall, all along. It had alſo many ſquare fortifications in form of a Roman Camp.

THE

SHIRE of NAIRN,

HAS Murray Firth on the north; Elgin on the eaſt; and Inverneſs on the weſt and ſouth; and comprehends the weſt part of Murray, which lies weſt of the river Findorne, betwixt that river and the river Nairn. Its greateſt length is twenty miles, and the breadth fourteen. Its air is very wholeſome, and the winter mild. The lower part of the country bears much corn, which is ſoon ripe,

ripe, but the high country is fitter for paſture. There are many great woods of firs and other trees in this county, eſpecially in the ſouth-weſt part of the ſhire, on the river of Nairn, which is therefore called the Straith or Valley of Nairn, and it is an hereditary Sherifdom in the Campbels of Lom. It joins with the ſhire of Cromertie in ſending one member alternately to Parliament. Near the ſouth-eaſt ſide of the county lies *Strath*, or the Valley of *Euin*, on both ſides of Findom river. It has many lakes and mountains, yet abounds with little towns, villages, and rivulets, and belongs to the Lord Frazen, of Lovat, and his vaſſals. In the ſouth part there is a lake called Moy, about a mile and an half long, and above one mile broad; with an iſland and a caſtle on it, belonging to the chief of the Mackintoſhes.

Nairn is the chief town of the ſhire, and ſtands at the mouth of a river of that name, a royal burgh, now in decay. The honour of Lord was enjoyed by a deſcendant of the family of Athol, who married the heireſs, but was outlawed for taking arms for the Pretender. It had formerly an harbour choaked up with ſands, which cover the ruins of an ancient caſtle.

Cadel, or *Calder Caſtle*, on that river, from whence Macbeth drew his ſecond title. It has been formerly a place of ſtrength. The draw-bridge is ſtill to be ſeen, but the moat is now dry. The town is very ancient; its walls are of great thickneſs; arched in the top with ſtone, and ſurrounded with battlements. The reſt of the town is later, though far from modern.

The

The Stewartry of Orkney,

AND

Zetland or Schetland.

THE Iſles of Orkney, called by the Latins, *Orcades*, do, together with thoſe of Schetland, make one Stewartry, and ſend one member to parliament. They are divided on the ſouth by that part of the main land of Scotland, called Caithneſs, by Pentland, or Pictland Frith, which is twenty-four miles long, and from twelve to ſixteen in breadth. They have the Caledonian ſea on the weſt; the German on the eaſt; and the ſea that parts them on the north. They are reckoned about thirty in number, and contain an area of ſix hundred ſquare miles; but they are not all inhabited; the reſt, which are called Holmes, being uſed only as paſturages for ſheep and goats. The longeſt day among them exceeds eighteen hours, by ſome minutes, and for the greateſt part of ſummer, one can ſee to read at midnight without a candle. Their winters are not ſo ſubject to ſnow as to rain, which falls ſometimes in violent ſpouts, and the wind is often very boiſterous. As theſe iſlands are large, and have more towns and inhabitants than thoſe of Schetland, the ſoil is better and more improveable; and

and as they are ſo much nearer to Scotland, there is more commerce and much more converſation; for here are ſeveral gentlemen, and of good families, who have good manſion-houſes on the iſlands, where their eſtates lie.

The principal Iſlands of the Orcades are,

South Ronaldſha,	Main Land, or
Swinna,	The Chief Iſland,
Hoy,	Strapinſtra,
Faira,	Copincha,
Burra,	Damſey,
Lambholm,	Inhalla,
Flotta,	Stronſa,
Cava,	Papa Stronſa,
Gramſey,	Janda,
North Ranaldſha,	Eda,
Rouſa,	Wyre,
Garſa,	Egleſha,
North Faira,	Weſtra,
Papa Weſtra.	

Mr. *Camden* obſerves, that moſt of the names end in *a*, *ey*, or *ha*, which terminations in the old Teutonic ſignified a place ſurrounded with water.

The main difference betwixt theſe iſlands, is in their ſituation, as their being leſs mountainous. The ſoil in ſome places is extremely dry and ſandy, in others, wet and marſhy. They produce corn in abundance, but the chief of it is oats for bread, and barley, or beer corn, for they have no wheat, rye, or pulſe, except in gentlemen's gardens. They have, however, all ſorts of wild fowl, partridges, moor-fowl, plover, duck, teal, widgeon, rabbets, &c. and they want neither fiſh nor veniſon; ſo that the inhabitants have every thing to make life comfortable, except better bread, and warmer weather.

There

There is not a finer ſight in the world than to ſtand on the ſhore and to ſee the ſea in calm weather, in the narrow ſounds and paſſages between the iſlands; how the different tides run as from a ſluice, as well one way as the other, and to ſee a boat fly upon them like an arrow out of a bow, it being as impoſſible to row againſt them, as to ſhoot London-bridge againſt a ſteep fall. In the Pentland Frith, behind the Iſland of Swinna, are two great whirl-pools, called the Wells of Swinna, which are ſure to ſwallow up any veſſels that come within the draught; and the paſſage of the Frith is of itſelf very dangerous, becauſe of the many ſtrong tides, which are not leſs than twenty-four, and make the ſea go very high upon the leaſt contrary wind.

Theſe whirlpools are moſt dangerous in a calm; for if there be any wind, and the boat under ſail, they are paſſed without danger. If the mariners, who carry paſſengers between the main land and the iſles, happen to be drove near them by the tides, they throw a barrel, oar, bundle of ſtraw, or ſome other bulky thing into the whirl-pools, which makes them ſmooth enough till the veſſel is paſſed them; and what is thus caſt in, is generally found floating a mile or two off. Mean time, the natives on both ſides, who know the proper ſeaſons, paſs this Frith every day very ſafe, except when the weather is tempeſtuous.

The trade of the Orkneys differs from thoſe of Schetland only, in not depending upon the reſort of ſtrangers, but on their own produce. They export annually a very great quantity of corn, black-cattle, ſwine and ſheep, as alſo of butter, tallow, and white ſalt, together with ſelch-ſkins, otter-ſkins, lamb and rabbet-ſkins, &c. ſtuffs, and great quantities of very good down, feathers, writing quills and pens, hams and wool. Their corn in particular is ſold as far as Edinburgh,

from

from whence they bring what goods they want in exchange. But the chief of their commerce conſiſts in their fiſhing for herrings, and white fiſh, and in their corn and cattle. Having not merchants to export their fiſh when taken, they fiſh for the Dutch, and the merchants of Inverneſs, &c. and though upon this account they ſometimes go far from home, yet as they are an adventurous, hardy people, and good ſailors, they make no difficulty of fiſhing in the darkeſt nights, though at a great diſtance from the iſland; and yet their boats are none of the beſt. Their white fiſhing trade lies chiefly on the weſt ſide of the iſlands, towards thoſe which we call the Weſtern Iſlands. There have been ſeveral attempts made by the merchants both of England and Scotland, to eſtabliſh a fiſhery both in the Orkneys and the Weſtern Iſlands; but the extraordinary expence of building warehouſes, fiſhing veſſels, &c. always rendered it fruitleſs; beſides that, the taking of the herrings in thoſe ſeas, does not turn out to ſo good an account as thoſe taken on the eaſt ſide of Scotland, the market being more remote. Indeed the Glaſgow fiſhing-boats generally come up as far north as the Leuze, and fiſh for herrings, as do likewiſe the fiſhermen from Londonderry, Belfaſt, and other parts on that coaſt of Ireland, by whom the people of the iſlands are ſupplied with many neceſſaries, eſpecially tobacco, wine, brandy, and other liquors, and ſome manufactures alſo for cloathing; but they meet with few or no returns, except fiſh, and ſome oil, which the iſlanders make by killing porpoiſes, ſeals, and ſuch creatures.

The inhabitants formerly ſpoke a ſort of Gothic, and have ſtill a mixture of it, though the generality now ſpeak Engliſh, according to the Scots idiom; only the common people ſpeak the old Daniſh language among themſelves, which they call *Norns*,

Norns, i. e. *Norrena*, or the *Norwegian* tongue, which they learnt from their firſt planters, the Norwegians, who peopled theſe iſlands about the time that they made their other ſettlements in Great Britain and Ireland, viz. in the ninth, tenth, and eleventh centuries. The common people live after the ancient frugal manner, ſo that they ſeldom die of the doctor, and live generally to a great age. Their ewes commonly bring forth two lambs at a time, and ſome three or four. Their horſes are very ſmall, but hardy and ſerviceable. Here are no poiſonous animals, and if any be brought hither, they die immediately. There is ſcarce a tree or ſhrub, except heath, juniper, myrtle, and wild roſe-trees, which is owing to the neglect of the inhabitants, and not to the nature of the ſoil, becauſe large oak-trees are frequently dug up in their moſſes, and they have ſome fruit-trees, with others, in their gardens. The people of rank are fond of their imported wine. A large cup uſed to be kept here (pretended to be that of St. Magnus their Apoſtle) which in the time of popery they uſed to fill with wine upon the arrival of every new Biſhop; and if he took it off at a draught, they commended him highly, and looked upon it as an Omen of plenty. The people are generally civil, ſagacious, circumpect, piouſly inclined, and given to hoſpitality. Their women are very handſome, and bring forth children at a very great age, of which there was a remarkable inſtance at the pariſh of Evie, where, in the year 1683, one Margery Bimhaſter was brought to bed of a boy, when ſhe was three-ſcore and three.

Mr. Martin, who wrote a ſhort account of theſe iſlands, as well as a large one of the Weſtern Iſlands, ſays, that ſome of the ewes bring three and others four lambs at a time, and that they often die of a diſeaſe called *Sheep-Dead*, which is

occaſioned by little animals about half an inch long, that breed in their liver. In winter and ſpring, when graſs is ſcarce, their horſes are fed with ſea-ware. The fields abound every where with a variety of plants and roots, the latter of which are generally very large. Thecommon people generally dreſs their leather with roots of tormentil inſtead of bark. Their ordinary fuel is peat and turf, of which there is ſuch plenty as to furniſh a ſalt-pan. A ſouth-eaſt and a north-weſt moon cauſe high water here. There is abundance of ſhell-fiſh here, as oyſters, muſcles, crabs, cockles, &c. of which latter they make much fine lime. The rocks on the ſhore afford plenty of Alga Marina, and other ſea ware, and on the ſhores are found ſpermaceti, and the Os Cæpi. There are many ſmall whales round the coaſts, with thoſe amphibious animals, otters and ſeals. Beſides geeſe, ducks, Solan-geeſe, ſwans, lyres, and eagles, here is the cleck-gooſe or barnacle, which is covered by a a ſhell, wherein it is found in ſeveral iſles ſticking to trees by the bill. Mr. *Martin*, who ſaw many of them, ſays, he never perceived any of them upon the tree with life in them; but he was told by the natives, that they had obſerved them to move with the heat of the ſun.

There are numbers of eagles and kites here which ſometimes ſeize upon young children, and carry them a great way, ſo that if any one kills an eagle, he may by law claim a hen out of every houſe in the pariſh where it is killed. Hawks and falcons have their neſts in ſeveral parts of the iſlands, and the King's falconer comes every year and takes the young, for which he has twenty pounds ſalary, and a hen or a dog out of every houſe in the country, except ſome houſes that are privileged. Here are ſeveral mines of ſilver, tin, and lead, and perhaps of other metals; but none

are

are improved. There is abundance of Marle. There are free-ſtone quarries in many places, with grey and red ſlate, and in ſome, marble and alabaſter. When the winds are violent, the ſea throws in pieces of trees, ambergreaſe, foreign fowls, &c. Though it cannot be expected there ſhould be any large rivers in a country divided into ſo many ſmall iſlands, yet there are ſome bourns and torrents full of trouts, and there are many locks; but they ſerve no other purpoſe than to ſupply their mills aud cattle with water. Their corn land is every where incloſed, but their ſheep, ſwine, and moſt of their cattle feed at large, without a herdſman to look after them.

Though theſe iſlands were viſited by the Romans, yet *Camden* ſays, that in Selinus's time they were uninhabited, and overgrown with ruſhes.

Tacitus ſays, that Julius Agricola, the firſt who ſailed round Britain, diſcovered the Orcades in that voyage, (unknown to the world till that time) and conquered them; and Juvenal writes thus of them, in the time of Adrian;

Littora Juvernæ promovimus & modo captas
Orcades, & minima contentos nocte Britannos.

The Orcades have lately own'd our power,
We've tam'd Juverna, and the Britiſh ſhore,
That boaſts the ſhorteſt night——

The generality of our hiſtorians affirm, that the Picts were the firſt planters and poſſeſſors of them, after the extinction of the Roman Empire in Britain, for they call Orkney, *Antiquum Pictorum Regnum*; and it appears alſo from ſome verſes in Claudian, that the Picts were in his time the poſſeſſors of theſe iſlands. The country was likewiſe anciently

anciently governed by Kings, after the manner of the Picts, and other nations; but by the injury of time, and careleſſneſs of writers, only two of them are mentioned. One was Belus, King of Orkney, whom Hollinſhed calls Bladus, and Boethius, Balus. The other King of Orkney was called Ganus, who reigned in the time of Caractacus, King of the Britons. Theſe iſlands are ſuppoſed to have continued under the government of their own princes, till the utter ſubverſion of it in the year 839, when Kenneth II. King of the Scots, ſubdued theſe iſles, and added them to his other dominions. But in the year 1099, the Norwegians took this country, and held it an hundred and ſixty-four years, and then Magnus, King of Norway, ſold it all again to Alexander, King of Scotland, for four thouſand marks ſterling, and one hundred marks a year. Ever after this, Orkney continued annexed to the crown of Scotland. That King indeed gave the property of it to Spier, Earl of Caithneſs, whoſe ſon Magnus Spier, Earl of Caithneſs, Orkney and Schetland, was in great repute in the days of King Robert Bruce; but he dying without heirs male, his daughter Elizabeth ſucceeding him in the eſtate, was married to Sir William Sinclair, whoſe ſon and ſucceſſor, Robert Sinclair, being fore-faulted for non compearance to the parliament, the Earldom of Orkney, and Lordſhip of Schetland, was again annexed to the crown, and ſo continued till Queen Mary confirmed it upon James Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell, and in order to make him her huſband, created him Earl of Orkney, but he dying as baſely as he lived, after ten years impriſonment in Denmark, the Lord Robert Stewart (natural ſon of King James V.) was made Earl of Orkney in Auguſt 1581, who was beheaded, and his ſon hanged. Chriſtian IV. King of Denmark, having quitted all his pretenſions to theſe iſlands,

in

in favour of King James VI. upon the marriage of that Prince to his ſiſter, they have ever ſince acknowledged allegiance to the Scottiſh crown, and are immediately governed by the Steward of Orkney, or his deputy. In 1647, William Douglaſs, Earl of Moreton, procured a Mortgage of this country from King Charles I. But in 1669, both Orkney and Schetland were redeemed from his grandſon, and re-annexed to the crown, except the Biſhop's intereſt. By the Union Parliament, however, they were both diſſolved from the crown, and Queen Anne granted the ſame to the then Earl of Moreton for five hundred pounds a year, and appointed him Steward and Juſticiary within the bounds thereof.

Under the Stewart there are ſome Judges of his creation and appointment, called Bailiffs, of whom there is one in every iſland and pariſh, whoſe office is to overſee the manners of the inhabitants, to hold courts, and to determine in civil matters to the amount of ten pounds Scots, (ſixteen ſhillings and eight-pence Engliſh) but if the matter be above, it is referred to the Steward, or his deputy. Under thoſe Bailiffs are ſix or ſeven of the moſt honeſt and intelligent perſons within the pariſh, called Law-wright men, who, in their reſpective bounds have the over-ſight of the people, in the manner of conſtables; and they inform the bailiff of all enormities that happen, which the bailff puniſhes according to the importance or circumſtances of the crime; and if it be above his limits, or the extent of his power, he ſends the delinquent to the court of juſtice, which is held by the Stewart or his deputy. Theſe Law-right-men have a privilege inherent in their office, by the cuſtom of the country, which is not uſual elſewhere; namely, that if there be any ſuſpicion of theft, they take ſome of their neighbours with them in the dead of the night,

night, and make ſearch for the theft, which is called *Kanſacking*, from *Kanſaka*, which in the old Daniſh is *to make inquiry*. They ſearch every houſe they come to, and the perſon in whoſe cuſtody the things ſtolen are found, is ſeized and brought to the court of juſtice.

Mr. *Martin* ſays, that the Sinclairs above mentioned were ſtiled Princes of Orkney, and that Rothuel Hepbourn was made Duke of Orkney. The laſt Earl was George Hamilton, (brother to the late Duke of Hamilton) ſo created by King William III. of glorious memory.

There are ſeveral gentlemen that have eſtates in theſe iſlands; but the King is proprietor, and one half of the whole belongs to the crown, beſides the acceſſion of the Biſhop's rents ſome time ago, which is about nine thouſand merks Scots per annum. There is a yearly Roup, as they call it, or ſale by auction, of Orkney Rents, and the higheſt bidder is preferred to be the King's Steward for the time, and as ſuch he is principal Judge of the country. There is a tenure of land in Orkney, differing from any other in the kingdom; and this they call Udal Right, from Ulaus, King of Norway, who, after taking poſſeſſion of thoſe iſlands, gave a right to the inhabitants, on condition of paying the third to himſelf; and this right the inhabitants had ſucceſſively without any charter. All the lands of Orkney are Udal-lands, King's-lands, or Fewed-lands.

They differ in their meaſures from other parts of Scotland, for they do not uſe the peck or firlet, but weigh their corn in piſmores or pundlers. The leaſt quantity they call a merk, which is eighteen ounces, and twenty-four make a leiſpound, or ſetten, which is the ſame with the Danes that a ſtone weight is with us.

The churches of both the Orkney and Zetland Iſles, were formerly under the government of a

Biſhop,

Biſhop, whoſe cathedral church was St. Magnus in Kirkwall. There are in all thirty-one churches, and about one hundred chapels in the country, making up in the whole about eighteen pariſhes. This dioceſe had ſeveral great dignities and privileges for a long time under Popery, which by the ſucceſſion and change of many maſters were much leſſened. Some time after the reformation, Biſhop Laud being made Biſhop of Orkney, and the Earldom united to the crown (by the forfeiture and death of Patrick Stewart, Earl of Orkney) he, with the conſent of his chapter, made a contract with King James VI. in the year 1614, by which they reſigned all their church-lands to the crown; and the King gave back to the Biſhop ſeveral lands in Orkney, as Hom, Orphir, &c. together with the Commiſſariot of Orkney to the Biſhop and his ſucceſſors; and then a competent number of perſons was agreed on for a chapter. Several of the vulgar people in the leſſer iſlands obſerve their ſaints days very ſuperſtitiouſly: and there is one day in harveſt in which they do no work, from an old fooliſh notion they have by tradition, that if they work their ridges will bleed. Among other charms, which they pretend to practiſe with ſucceſs, and even at a diſtance, is one for ſtopping exceſſive bleeding either in man or beaſt, be the cauſe internal or external; which they perform by ſending the name of the patient to the charmer, who adds ſome more words to it; after the repetition of which the cure is ſaid to be performed, though the charmer and the patient be ſeveral miles aſunder.

The inhabitants are ſaid to be well-proportioned, and ſeem to be more ſanguine than they are in reality, for they feed ſo much, eſpecially the poorer ſort, upon ſalt-meat and fiſh, and ſometimes without any bread, that they are ſubject to the ſcurvy; yet there are ſeveral inſtances of their longævity, particularly

a man

a man at Kerſton, who went to ſea at one hundred and ten, and lived to be one hundred and twelve years old; a gentleman at Stronſa, who had a ſon that was one hundred and ten; and one Weſtra, who lived to be one hundred and forty. Not only the people of diſtinction are hoſpitable and obliging, but the vulgar are generally civil. They both dreſs like the Lowlanders, and ſome wear a ſeal ſkin for ſhoes, which they only tie about their feet with leather thongs or ſtrings. They are generally able and ſtout ſailors; the common people eſpecially are very laborious, and undergo great hazards as well as fatigues in Fiſhing. To prevent the frequent incurſions by the Norwegians, and thoſe of the Weſt Iſlands, each village was formerly obliged to fit out a large boat well mann'd; and all the inhabitants were forced to appear in arms upon an alarm from the beacons that were ſet on the top of the higheſt hills and rocks.

Of theſe ſome are called the South Iſlands, and others the North Iſlands, juſt as they ſtand to the ſouth or north of the biggeſt iſland, called the Mainland. The moſt ſouthern of all is that called South Ronaliſha, or Ranalſa, which is ſix miles long, and five broad, fruitful in corn, paſture, and cattle. It is indented by ſeveral bays, and has two good harbours; one of them to the north is St. Margaret's Hope, a very ſafe harbour, with a good road to it, except a rock called Lippa, in the middle of the ſound, betwixt this iſle and Burra. The common ferry to Duncan's Bay in Caithneſs, is from Burray at the ſouth end of this iſland. 'Tis a populous iſland, and has two kirks, one called St. Peter's, at the North-end of it; and at the ſouth-end there is a ruinous church called Lady-kirk, for which the natives have ſo great a veneration, that they chuſe rather to repair this old one, than to build a new one in a more convenient place, and at a cheaper

a cheaper rate. 'Tis ſeparated by a narrow channel on the eaſt from Flotta, and has the Iſle of Waes on the weſt.

Swinna, or *Souna-Iſle*, remarkable for the wells or whirlpools above-mentioned, in Pightland-Frith, on the weſt ſide of it, lies a little farther to the ſouth. 'Tis about two miles long, and one mile broad, is fruitful in corn, inhabited by ſome huſbandmen, and has a good quarry of ſlates, with excellent fiſhing on its coaſt. It belongs to the pariſh of the Kirk in Burra.

Pentland, or *Pightland-Skerries*, is a ſmall Iſland, with ſome rocks, which are very dangerous to ſailors, but abound with ſeals and fowl.

Hoy, is about twelve miles long, and ſix where broadeſt. The eaſt part, which is called Waes, is fruitful, and well inhabited; but the reſt mountainous, and but thinly peopled. On the weſt ſide a rock joins to the iſland by a very narrow ſlip, which is a ſtrong natural Fort, and called Brabrugh. Here is another ferry out of this country from Snel-Setter to Ham in Caithneſs; and here are ſome good harbours, as Kirk-hope, North-hope, Ore-hope, &c. but not much frequented. Here are ſeveral freſh-waters, lakes and rivers, that abound with trouts and other fiſh. From the tops of its mountains, about the ſummer ſolſtice, the reflection of the ſun is ſeen all night, as if it were covered with a cloud. There are ſuch deep vallies here, as ſtrike a terror to travellers, the rocks being ſo high, and meeting ſo near together at the top, that very little ſky is to be ſeen. On the tops of theſe mountains are wild ſheep. In a promontory here called Lyre-head, a bird builds called Lyre, which is about the ſize of a duck, very fat, and ſo delicious to eat, eſpecially if ſeaſoned with vinegar and pepper, that the natives climb for it even at the hazard of their lives. They

are let down by ropes two hundred fathom in ſearch of the neſts and young ones, which when they find, they put in bags, and ſell for a very good price, becauſe they are to be had no where elſe. Here are hares alſo as white as ſnow, which are found no where elſe in all the country. In one of the vallies there is a ſtone called the Dwarf-ſtone, thirty-ſix foot long, eighteen broad, nine thick, with a ſquare hole made in it, about two foot high, for an entrance, and a ſtone of the ſame dimenſion cloſe to it for a door. At one end there is the reſemblance of a bed, with a pillow, artfully cut out of the ſtone, big enough for two men to lie on. There is a couch at the other end, and in the middle a hearth, with a hole cut out above it for a chimney. It lies on a heath a mile from any houſe, and is ſuppoſed to have been an hermitage. There is a church in the north part of the iſland, with a gentleman's ſeat, and farm houſes. Near the Dwarf-ſtone, is that called the *Dwarf-hill*. Though it is an exceeding high mountain, the winds blow here ſometimes with ſuch force, that by this violence, and that of the waves together, large ſtones are thrown up to the tops of the mountains next to the ſea. The miniſter of Hoy has two kirks; one in Hoy, another in Guernſey, a pleaſant iſle about one mile long, to the north of it: and the miniſter of Waes has two kirks, one in Waes, and another in the little pleaſant iſland of Flotta. Faira and Caur, two other iſlands eaſt of Waes, are alſo a part of his charge.

Burra is a pleaſant little iſland, fruitful in corn and paſturage, and affords excellent turf and rut for fewel. It is above five miles long, and two where broadeſt; has many ſheep, black cattle, nimble horſes and rabbits. Stewart of Mains built a noble ſumptuous ſtone houſe here; and there is a chapel

chapel on this iſland, which belongs to the Pariſh of S. Roualſa.

Flotta, a little to the weſt of Hory, abounds moor fowl and fiſh of all ſorts, is about five miles long, and three-quarters broad; moſt of it is encompaſſed with high rocks. It has a church and a gentleman's ſeat; but has little corn ground, and not many inhabitants.

Pomona is the largeſt of all the Orkney Iſlands, and for that reaſon called the *Main-Land*. It is twenty-four miles long, and from ſix to nine broad.

It has nine pariſh churches, ſeveral mines of good white and black lead; is in general fruitful, and has four remarkably good harbours at Kirkwall, Deir-Sound, or Duhaud, Grahun's-hall, and Cachſton. The eaſt part, called Duineſs, is a peninſula joined to the other by a ſmall neck. It is very pleaſant, as well cultivated as the other part, as has a church and ſeveral gentlemens ſeats. It is ſuppoſed to have been formerly a foreſt for deer, and from thence to have derived its name. It has lakes and rivulets abounding with ſalmon and other fiſh, and divers bays and promontories: that at the north end, called the Mule, is very high, yet the water in a tempeſt beats ſo violently againſt it, that it riſes higher than the cape. In this iſland are two temples, where the natives believe the ſun and moon were worſhiped. They are on the eaſt and weſt ſides of the lake of Steunio. They have a trench round them like Stonehenge. The largeſt is one hundred and ten paces diameter, and the leaſt ſemi-circular. Through the middle of one of theſe ſtones runs a great hole, by which criminals and victims were tied.

Kirkwall is reckoned the only good town in Orkney. It is a royal burgh, which the Danes called

Cracoviaca.

Cracoviaca. It conſiſts of one narrow ſtreet; but the houſes are tolerably well built, and covered with ſlate. The cathedral is ſtately, and called St. Magnus, who the natives ſay was their firſt apoſtle. It is built of hewn ſtone, excellently poliſhed; its roof is ſupported by fourteen pillars on each ſide, and the ſteeple is erected on four large pillars in the middle, with fine bells in it. This pyramid being covered with wood, is ſaid to have been burnt by lightning in 1670; afterwards, by the induſtry of the Biſhop, and the liberality of others, it was repaired, and the largeſt of its bells, which had been damaged by the fall it had received at the burning of the ſteeple, was caſt again in Holland. The three gates of this church are chequered with red and white poliſhed ſtones, emboſſed and very elegantly flowered. There are ſo many turnings, that it is hard for a ſtranger to find his way out or in.

Here was formerly a ſtrong caſtle belonging to the crown, which now is in ruins. Near it was the King's palace, two ſtories high, built by Robert Stewart, Earl of Orkney, about 1574, now quite decayed. Several rooms in it are very curiouſly painted with ſcripture ſtories; and above the arms within they placed this preſumptuous preſcription,

Sic fuit, eſt, et erit.

The above-mentioned Earl was prevented from finiſhing this noble palace by an untimely death. At the end of the town is a fort built by the Engliſh during Oliver Cromwell's adminiſtration, ditched about with a breaſt-work, and other fortifications, on which they have ſome cannon planted for the defence of the harbour.

The

The town is governed by a Provoſt, four Baliffs, and a Common-council, like the other towns in Scotland. There is a public grammar ſchool here, and ſeveral others for reading and writing. They have a charter for two weekly markets, and an annual fair which holds three days. The harbour here is large and ſafe, in a bay on the north ſide of the iſland, without the danger of ſhoals of blind rocks, unleſs veſſels come to it from the weſt by Ichallo and Guirra. It was famous in days of yore for abundance of antiquities, eſpecially Daniſh and Popiſh buildings. Here are ſtill ſeveral public ſtructures. The ſeat of juſtice is ſtill kept in it for all the reſt of the iſland; and the Steward, Sheriff, and Commiſſary do each of them keep their courts here.

Alhallow, at the north-weſt corner of Pomona, is a ſmall iſland, noted for a good fiſhery.

Eaſt from the Mainland lies *Coppinſha*, a ſmall iſland, but fruitful in corn and graſs; has good fiſhing, and abounds with fowl. It is very conſpicuous to ſeamen, as is the Holm to the north-eaſt of it, called *The Horſe of Coppinſha*.

North from the Mainland lies *Shapinſha*, five or ſix miles long, and three broad; it has a very ſafe harbour, and a pariſh church. It abounds with turf and moon-fowl.

To the ſouth-eaſt lies *Stronſa*, ſix miles long, and three broad, well known, becauſe of its good harbours, to thoſe who frequent this country and Shetland for fiſhing: it is very fruitful, and well inhabited; and has a rock belonging to it, called Outkerrie, remarkable for its good fiſhery.

A little north-eaſt of lies a ſmall pleaſant iſle called *Papa-Stronſa*, very fruitful and well inhabited. There is a Peninſula in the ſouth eaſt corner of it, called Rawfin, which furniſhes the reſt

of

of the iſland with turf; and in the chinks of it were found, not many years ago, the remains of a Roman urn.

Farther north lies *Sanda*, about twelve miles long, and eight miles broad, well inhabited, and has two harbours; it abounds with cattle, hay, and fiſh; but the inhabitants are obliged to bring their fuel from Eda, which lies weſt of it. It is ten miles long, and in ſome places five miles broad. There is good ſalt made here; and it abounds with fiſh and fowl, but not with corn and graſs.

Mention is made of a remarkable grave, in the chapel of Blet, in the iſle of Sanda; it is ſaid to be nineteen feet long, the ſtone that was laid on it being twelve feet in length, in which Mr. Martin ſays a piece of a man's back bone was found bigger than that of a horſe; and the inhabitants have a tradition of a giant there, who was ſo tall, that he could reach his hand as high as the top of the chapel. The iſle of Sanda runs high on the ſouth ſide; but lies ſo low on the north, that ſeamen often run foul upon it unawares; and it is well they do ſo for the poor, who have no fuel but the wrecks of ſhips, and are forced to dreſs their victuals with ſtraw, or the dung of cattle, &c.

Ela is alſo an iſle to the ſouth-eaſt of Sanda, abounds with moor-fowl, and is full of moſs and hills; unleſs it be about the ſkirts of it. It has a ſafe road, called Calf ſound, guarded by a large helm, called the calf of Eda, in which is a good ſalt pan. There is a promontory near the harbour, where the hawks build, who are much valued.

Three miles weſt from Kirkwall lies Damſey, a ſmall, but fruitful iſland, and abounds with fiſh.

To the north-weſt lies *Rouſa*, eight miles long and ſix broad; it has many promontories and high hills,

hills, but on the coaſt is fruitful, and well inhabited; it abounds alſo with fowl, fiſh and rabbets.

There are ſeveral other iſlands in the neighbourhood, which are fruitful enough for their extent.

Eight miles north from Kirkwall lies *Egliſha*, three miles long and two broad; it has a ſafe road for ſhips, is very pleaſant and fruitful, and has a pariſh-church.

Five miles north-eaſt lies *North Fara*, three miles long: it is but thinly inhabited, yet affords the general commodities of the country.

South Fara, which lies near Burra, is much of the ſame extent and nature.

North of Egliſha lies Weſtra, eight miles long, in ſome places five, and in others three miles broad; it is well inhabited, abounds with corn, cattle, fiſh, and rabbets; has a ſtrong caſtle, with a convenient harbour.

Two miles north-eaſt lies *Pappa Weſtra*, three miles long, a mile and a half broad, is well inhabited, has a good harbour, and, together with the other Weſtra, makes up a pariſh. In this iſland ſtand, near a lake, now called St. Tredwell's Loch, two obeliſks, in one of which is an hole uſed by the Heathens for tying criminals and victims; and, behind them, lying on the ground, a third ſtone, hollowed like a trough.

Here have been graves found in the ſands; in one of which was a man, with a ſword in one hand, and a Daniſh axe in the other; and ſeveral have been found with dogs, combs, and knives in their graves, which is ſuppoſed to have been the Danes way of burial, when they inhabited theſe iſlands.

Fair Iſland is almoſt in the middle between Orkney and Schetland, and is ſeen from both.

It

It riſes in three very high promontories, faced with rock, and inacceſſible, except on the north-eaſt, where the land is lower, and forms a ſafe harbour. It is but thinly inhabited, becauſe the people are often plundered by the mariners, who come this way to fiſh. Its hawks are reckoned the beſt that are to be found, and go as far as the Orkney Iſlands for moor hens and other prey. On the north-weſt ſide there is a vaſt rock, which riſes like a tower, is covered with graſs, and feeds many ſheep.

It has the name of *Fair Iſland*, becauſe it lies in the Fair Way, as the ſailors call it: i. e. the middle of the Channel between the Orknies and Schetland.

ISLES of ZETLAND,

OR

SCHETLAND,

CONSIST of about forty-ſix iſlands, with forty holmes, and thirty rocks, which are part of the Stewartry of Orkney, and are governed either by the Stewart or his deputy. They lie on the north of Scotland, in the midſeas, betwixt the coaſt of Norway on the eaſt, and the coaſt of the uninhabited Hudſon's Bay Head-lands on the weſt; in the Latitude of 49, 50, to the Latitude of 60, 48, and betwixt Longitude 1, 50 weſt from London, and 50 minutes eaſt. The diſtance from Sanda, one of the moſt northern iſles of Orkney, to Swinburgh-head, the moſt ſouthern part of Schetland, is twenty or twenty-one leagues.

There are about twenty-ſix of theſe iſlands inhabited, (the reſt being only uſed to feed cattle) and of theſe are only three or four of note; whoſe principal towns are no other than villages, frequented by many ſtrangers, who are employed in the fiſhery. Nevertheleſs, theſe are the iſlands ſuppoſed by ſome to be the *Ultima Thule* of the ancients, in which they placed their Elyſium; and

the ſurprizing length of the days here, during June and July, when the people can ſee to read by the midnight light, might give occaſion to the notion, that here was to be found day everlaſting. The ſun ſets between ten and eleven at night, and riſes between one and two in the morning; and on the other hand, the day is ſo much ſhorter, and the night longer, in the winter; which, with the violence of the tides, and the tempeſtuouſneſs of the ſeas, deprives them from all correſpondence from October to April, during which time they hear nothing of what paſſes in the other parts of the world. A known inſtance of this was, that though the revolution happened to begin in November, they knew nothing of it till the May following, when a fiſherman who arrived there told them of it; and then they impriſoned him, in order to try him for ſpreading ſuch news.

In the ſummer months great quantities of herrings are caught upon theſe coaſts, not only by the Engliſh, but by foreigners; eſpecially the Dutch, who have partly robbed us of this trade, which chiefly belongs to England, the Dutch ſending a a great number of herring-buſſes here, to the amount of ſometimes two thouſand and upwards; Sir Walter Raleigh makes them in his time to be thirty thouſand. It is this concourſe of foreigners, and this alone, that makes all the trade of Schetland; for as to the iſlands themſelves, their trade is little or nothing, except corn and cattle, and theſe the Dutch buy in great quantities, in exchange for goods they bring along with them for that purpoſe, in which they drive ſo great a trade, that they ſet up booths aſhore, as in a fair, where they ſell a great many uſeful things, but eſpecially wines, brandy and ſpices; and receive in return, beer, bread, and fruit, plants, &c. During this fair, as it may be called, the iſlanders enrich themſelves

ſelves greatly by ſelling ſeveral ſorts of Scots manufactures to the Dutch ſeamen, as well as all ſorts of proviſions; and alſo by fiſhing with their own barks and cobles, and taking great quantities of fiſh on their own accounts, which the Dutch buy of them,

"It is ſurprizing, ſays a late author, that for eight months in the year, the northern iſland, that enjoyed ſo much of the day in the other four, are loſt in darkneſs and ice, tempeſts and ſtorms; not a ſhip to be ſeen about them, their ſea not navigable in moſt of the ſounds, and very few ſhips to be ſeen in the reſt, where the ſea may be ſaid to be open. But when the ſun returns to them about the middle of May, or beginning of June, how chearful it is to ſee the ſea covered with ſhips and boats, where fleets of ſloops ſpreading themſelves all about thoſe iſlands, and with full cry hunting the ſeals and ſea dogs, whales and fin fiſh, among the floating iſlands of ice, as the hounds hunt the hares and foxes among the foreſts and woods. No danger, no diſaſter diſcourage them; if they miſcarry for a whole ſeaſon, if they are cruſhed to pieces, or locked up in and ſtarved to death among the frightful mountains of ice, (for many are the dangers and difficulties which attend them in that deſperate caſe) others come in their place, as ſure as the ſeaſon returns in greater numbers rather, both of ſhips and men, eager to run the ſame hazards. At Schetland indeed, the ice and ſnows are not ſo terrible, but the ſtorms and tempeſts are more frequent, and ever more dreadful than the ice about the pole; and tho' the ſeas are open as to froſts, yet they are continually diſturbed with the moſt violent ſtorms that can be imagined."

The air is piercing cold here, yet many of the inhabitants live to a great age. They are ſuppoſed

to

to have been originally Goths, by the remains of their old language and cuſtoms; but they are now mixed with the Scots Lowlanders, dreſs like them, talk Engliſh, and are much improved by foreigners, and others, who come hither to fiſh. The people in general ſeem to be of a religious diſpoſition, and, excepting a few, are all Proteſtants. They are plain, good-natured, and often make feaſts to compoſe quarrels and frays. They live much upon ſalt fiſh, which makes them very ſubject to the ſcurvy, againſt which nature has furniſhed them with plenty of ſcurvy-graſs; for they uſe no phyſicians nor ſurgeons. They cure the jaundice by mixing the powder of ſnail-ſhell in their drink. Their common drink is whey, which the natives barrel up and keep in cold cellars, till it is very ſtrong. Some drink butter-milk mixed with water, which they call *Blaud*; but the better ſort have good beer and ale. Moſt of them live by fiſhing and fowling, and are very expert at their fire-arms.

As their coaſt abounds with fiſh of all ſorts for moſt part of the year, the common people not only live upon them ſo much, as has been ſaid, but in the winter they uſe fiſh-oil inſtead of tallow candles. Here are otters, as well as whales and ſeals; and they have fowls of all ſorts, particularly geeſe and ducks of ſeveral kinds. But it has been obſerved, that though Schetland abounds with heath, yet heath-cocks and other fowls which frequent heaths, will not live there. They have abundance of little horſes, called *Skeltres*, fit both for the plough and the ſaddle, being naturally pacers, very ſprightly, and ſtrong enough to carry double, though they have ſmall legs, and are ſo light, that it is ſaid, a man may lift them from the ground. They are of two ſorts, one pyed, but the black is the beſt. They live ſometimes to

thirty

thirty years of age, and are all the while fit for ſervice. They are never houſed, and when they have no graſs feed upon ſea-ware, which is only to be had at the Tide of Ebb. Their black cattle and ſheep are reduced to the ſame feeding during the froſt and ſnow. The eagles deſtroy many of their lambs, of which the ewes ſometimes caſt two or three at once. Here are a vaſt number of crows different from thoſe on the main land, their heads, wings and bill being black, and the back, breaſt, tail, &c. grey. The inhabitants live partly on ſea-fowl in the ſummer and harveſt, and get conſiderably by their down and feathers. The ſeveral ſpecies of theſe birds build and hatch apart, and each tribe keeps cloſe together. There are ſometimes ſuch numerous flights of them that they darken the air. They arrive commonly in February, keep very cloſe together for ſometime, till they have reſted; and after they have hatched their young, and find they can fly, they go away together to ſome unknown place. The inhabitants of the leſſer iſles maintain themſelves in ſummer by eggs and fowls. The men are dexterous climbers, and are let down in baſkets by ropes. Their fuel is turf, peat and heath. They make coarſe cloth, ſtockings, and knit gloves for their own uſe, and for ſale to the Norwegians, though their moſt profitable export is fiſh. There are ſeveral ancient monuments in theſe iſlands, particularly thoſe called *Picts Houſes*.

The chief iſland called the *Main-land*, is above ſixty miles long, and in ſome places ſixteen broad, being much indented with bays. It runs into the ſea with abundance of promontories, and is beſt inhabited on the ſhores, but the inner part is mountainous, and full of lakes and bogs, which render it dangerous to travellers in that part of the

the iſland, they are chiefly ſupplied with corn from Orkney; but they have barley and oats of their own.

The principal town is *Lerwich*, on the eaſt ſide of the iſland, which is increaſed by the fiſhing trade to above three hundred families.

There is another iſland called *Callavay*; on the weſt ſide; it is ſmall, and the inhabitants are not ſo numerous as thoſe in Lerwick, there not being above one hundred; but it is the ordinary place for the adminiſtration of juſtice, and is defended by a caſtle of four ſtories high. The ſituation is much pleaſanter than at Lerwick. The caſtle, which is on the ſouth-ſide of it, is quite fallen to decay. It was built by Patrick Stewart, Earl of Orkney, in the year 1600, and ſerved as a garriſon for the Engliſh ſoldiers that were ſent hither by Oliver Cromwell.

The other iſlands of moſt note, are, firſt, *Braſſa*, or *Breaſa*, to the eaſt of Main-land, over againſt Lerwick, which is five miles long and two broad, has ſome arable ground, and about two churches. It is famous for the herring-fiſhery in its ſummer, and the Hamburghers and people of Bremen come hither about the middle of May, ſet up ſhops, and ſell linen, muſlin, &c. for fiſh, ſtockings, mutton, poultry, &c. But the inhabitants have prompt payment for their goods. The land owners are conſiderable gainers by letting out their houſes and grounds to the ſea-men for ſhops. There is great plenty of a particular kind of fiſh on this coaſt, called tuſk; it is as big as a ling, of a broad yellow colour, with a broad tail, and better freſh than ſalted, they are taken about the latter end of May.

2. The *Skerries* are two little iſlands, on which ſhips are often caſt away. In one of them there is a church.

3. *Burray*,

3. *Burray*, which is about three miles long, has good paſturage, and abounds with fiſh. It has a large church and ſteeple. The inhabitants ſay that no mice will live in it, and that they forſake the place wherever the earth of it is brought; but the iſland of Whalſey, which is about three miles long, and the ſame in breadth, is much infeſted by rats that deſtroy the corn.

4. *Vuſt*, or *Vuiſt*, is one of the pleaſanteſt iſlands of Schetland. It is fruitful and well inhabited, about nine miles long, and reckoned the moſt northern iſle of all the Britiſh Dominions. It has three churches, and as many harbours. The natives ſay, that no cat will live in this iſle.

5. *Yell* is ſixteen miles in length, and as to breadth, it is indented like the figure of eight. It lies north eaſt from the main land, and has three churches and ſeveral chapels. This is ſuch a moſſy mooriſh country, that the miniſter is obliged to go almoſt eight miles to the church, through a ſloughy land, where he is in danger of ſinking up to the knees.

6. *Feſtor*, or *Fetlor*, is five miles long and four broad, has a church, and ſome of the Picts-houſes, entire to this day. The higheſt are not above twenty or thirty feet high, twelve broad in the middle, and tapering towards both ends. The entry is lower than the doors of moſt houſes commonly are, the windows long and narrow, and the ſtairs go up between the walls. They were built for watch towers and beacons, from the tops of which they made ſignals by fire, and under them were cells all vaulted over. The inhabitants ſay, that when a veſſel ſails on the weſt ſide of this iſland, near the Horſe of Udſta, the Needle of the compaſs is always diſordered.

7. *Foula*, which is three miles long, has a harbour, and a rock ſo high, that it is ſeen at Orkney.

Some

Some affirm this to be the *Ultima Thule* of the ancients, of which we have lately made mention, and *Camden* inclines to this opinion: But Dr. *Wallace*, in his deſcription of Orkney, and *Sir Robert Sibbald*, make it much more probable from the Romans and other hiſtorians, that the north-eaſt coaſt of Scotland was what they call the *Ultima Thule*; but we have not room to mention the arguments, for the ſeveral Hypotheſes, and to thoſe authors we refer the curious for further ſatisfaction.

8. *Papa Flour* is ſaid to be the pleaſanteſt little iſland of them all, is well furniſhed with fuel, corn, graſs, rabbets, &c.

The *Lyre Skerries*, though it is but two miles long, is ſo called, becauſe frequented by the Lyres, the fat fowls before mentioned.

THE SHIRE of PEEBLES.

IT is alſo called *Tweedale*, from the river *Tweed*, riſing at a place called *Tweeds Croſs*, runs eaſt the whole length of the ſhire. It is bounded on the eaſt with Elric Foreſt; on the ſouth with part of the Foreſt of St. Mary Lough and Annandale; on the weſt with the Overward of Clydeſdale; and on the north with Caldermoor, the head of North-Eſk and Mid Lothian. Some make it twenty-eight miles

miles in length, and eighteen where broadeſt, and has an area of three hundred and eight ſquare miles. Its climate is temporate and the air clear. It is generally ſwelled with hills, many of which are as verdant as the Suſſex Downs, and intermixed with pleaſant vallies, fruitful in corn and graſs, well watered, and adorned with gentlemen's ſeats. Their grain is generally oats and barley. They have black cattle, milk, cheeſe, and butter. The ſheep, which feed in vaſt flocks upon the hills, and are much prized for their fleſh and their wool, are ſaid to live till they are fifteen years old. There are a number of rivers that fall into the Tweed, and ſupply the country with plenty of fine ſalmon; and a lake called the Weſt Water-loch, which ſo abounds with eels and other fiſh about Auguſt, that during the weſt wind they come out in ſuch ſhoals into the Yarrow, a ſmall river which runs into the lake, that it is reported, they are ready to overthrow the people who go in to catch them. There is another lake called Lochgeven, upon Geven-hill, which falls into Annandale from a precipice two hundred and fifty feet high, ſo that many times fiſh are killed by the fall of the water. The ſheeps wool of theſe parts uſed formerly to be exported to France, till it was prohibited by the union act, upon the ſevereſt penalties; and to make the gentlemen of the ſouthern counties amends, a great ſum of money was granted them as an equivalent, to encourage them to ſet the poor to work.

The Fraſers were anceſtors by marriage to the family of Tweedale; and of this name was that great Captain Simon Fraſer, who contributed ſo much to the victory which the Scots obtained in one day over three Engliſh armies at Roſlin, in the year 1301, during Wallace's adminiſtration.

The only town of note here is

Peebles, the head burgh and market town which gives name to the ſhire. It is ſituate in a very pleaſant plain, on the banks of the Tweed, over which it has a ſtately bridge of five arches, and near a river of its own name, over which it has two bridges; and formerly it was remarkable for its three churches, three gates, three ſtreets, and three bridges. The town is but ſmall, and not very well built or inhabited, though there are ſome good houſes in it, as well as a handſome pariſh, and it is the ſeat of a Preſbytery.

Merlin is ſaid to be buried in the church-yard of Drumelzier, in this county; and, according to an old prophecy, "That the kingdoms ſhould be united, when Tweed and Pauſel met at his grave," thay ſay, that it happened ſo by an inundation, when King James VI. came to the crown of England, in the year 1603, the only time, before or ſince, it ever did ſo.

Some remains of antiquity are viſible in this county. The place called Randal's Trench ſeems to have been a Roman Camp, and a Cauſeway leads from it half a mile together to the town of Lyne.

In this county are two very lively monuments of the vanity of human glory. The firſt is the foundation of a prodigious building (more like a royal palace than the ſeat of a private nobleman) begun by the Earl of Morton, whoſe head was no ſooner cut off than his deſign periſhed; for it has never ſince been carried on.

The other is the palace of Traquair, built and finiſhed by the late Earl of Traquair, for ſome years Lord High Treaſurer of Scotland, and a perſon in the higheſt poſts both of honour and profit in the kingdom, who yet loſt all by the fatality of the times; for growing into univerſal diſlike by his conduct

conduct under Charles I. he ſunk into the moſt abject condition of human life, even to want bread and to take alms; and died in thoſe miſerable circumſtances about a year before the reſtoration. The houſe is noble, the deſign great, and well finiſhed; but the owner was ſoon turned out of it by his enemies, who thought the ſparing of his life an act of great mercy.

Biſhop Burnet repreſents this Earl as a very mean-ſpirited man, and one that ſuffered himſelf to be made ſo vile a tool in other people's miſchiefs that he fell unpitied. It is remarkable, that he was deſpiſed even by the party which he had ſerved, and but too faithfully adhered to.

Here are the ruins of the once famous abbey of Melroſs, the greatneſs of which may be a little gueſſed at by the vaſt extent of its remains. One may ſtill diſtinguiſh many noble parts of the monaſtery, particularly the great church or chapel, as large as ſome cathedrals, the choir of which is viſible, and a hundred and forty feet in length, beſides what may have been pulled down at the eaſt end. By the thickneſs of the foundations, there muſt have been a large and ſtrong tower, or ſteeple, in the centre of the church. There are likewiſe ſeveral fragments of the houſe itſelf: and the court and other buildings are ſo viſible, that it is eaſy to know it was a moſt magnificent place in its day.

Juſt above this abbey is a noble bridge over the river Tweed, the key ſtone of the great arch of which was driven October 30, 1768.

THE SHIRE of PERTH,

IS a large, plentiful and rich country, which has Badenoch and Lochabar on the north and north-weſt; Mare on the north-eaſt; Argyleſhire, Lennoxſhire, and Dunbartonſhire, on the weſt and ſouth-weſt; Clackmannanſhire, part of Sterlingſhire, and the river and Firth of Forth, to the ſouth; Kinroſsſhire and Fife, to the ſouth-eaſt; and Angus to the eaſt. It is computed to be above ſeventy-three miles in length, and fifty-nine in breadth, and has an area of two thouſand four hundred and ſeventy-eight ſquare miles. It is fruitful both in paſture and corn, the former in the high grounds, the latter in the low lands, eſpecially in Gowry; and it is interperſed with fruit-trees, groves, rivers, and lakes.

The chief rivers in this ſhire, are, 1. The Tay, the largeſt in all Scotland, which riſes out of the mountains of Braidalbin, and after ſpreading itſelf into a lake of the ſame name, fifteen miles in length, and almoſt ſix in breadth, runs near forty miles excluſive of windings and turnings, into that called the Firth of Tay, into which it alſo carries other rivulets. 2. The Keith, famous for its ſal-

mon-

mon-fiſhery. It has a cataract near the Blair of Dromond, the noiſe of which ſtuns thoſe that come near it. 3. The river Jern, riſes from Lochern, a lake ſeven miles in length, and one broad, in the mountainous county of Strathern, and falls into the Tay of Abernethy, after a courſe of thirty-four miles from eaſt to weſt, and being joined by ſeveral rivers in its paſſage.

In this county there are five Preſbyteries, and about eighty-eight pariſh churches. It formerly had two Biſhop's See, three monaſteries and one nunnery.

Athol, the moſt northern diviſion, has Badenoch on the north; Lochabar on the weſt; Mar and Gowry on the ſouth and ſouth-eaſt; Strathern and Perth Proper on the ſouth; and Braidalbin on the ſouth-weſt. It is forty-three miles from north-weſt to ſouth-eaſt, where longeſt, and thirty-one where broadeſt. Here are many mountains, and the vallies are full of woods. The places in it are of little account; but the Earls to whom it has given title, have been very memorable. Mr. *Camden* ſays, that Athol is infamous for witches; and that the ancient Caledonian Foreſt ſpread far and near in theſe parts, yet it is a country fruitful enough.

The Duke of Athol is lord, or rather a petty ſovereign, of this county; and has the greateſt number of vaſſals of any nobleman in this, or any part of Scotland.

The late Duke was always an oppoſer of the union in the parliament holden at Edinburgh, for paſſing it into an act; but he did not carry his oppoſition to an height of tumult and rebellion.

The Duke has a fine ſeat near here, at the Caſtle of Blair, ſituate on the river Tilt, near its influx into the river Garry, a fine clear river that falls

falls into the Tay. By means of ſluices this river is formed into a pond, quite in the front of the houſe, which is ſix ſtories high, and a priſon in appearance, having the windows covered with iron bars; its walls are five feet thick. It has vaſt high mountains on every ſide; but at a great diſtance from the houſe. The gardens are not ſo curious as at the Duke's houſe at Dunkeld; but here are ſtatues, which the other has not; which are, an Hercules, a Diana, Bacchus, and a Temple of Fame, filled on every ſide with buſtoes of the ancient philoſophers and poets; that of the Duke himſelf being placed in the middle, in lead gilt. He has alſo Engliſh cattle, which thrive well. The town conſiſts only of a few peat houſes, except the miniſter's houſe, one pretty good change as it is called, or public-houſe, and a poor old kirk, the pews all broken down, doors open, and full of dirt: the miniſter, however preaches in it once a week, in the Erſe tongue. Mile-ſtones are erected to this houſe from Dunkeld, which is about twenty miles.

The country of Braidalbin has not ſo much as a ſingle village in it of ten houſes; yet, from its Latin name, *Albania*, has often given the title of Duke to ſome of the Royal Family: it is ſeated very near the centre of Scotland; and is alledged to be the higheſt ground in it; for that the rivers which riſe here, are ſaid to run every way from this part, ſome into the Eaſtern, and ſome into the Weſtern Seas.

The Grampian Mountains here are ſaid to cut through Scotland. As the country is rough and uncultivated, the inhabitants are an hardy race of men, who make excellent ſoldiers, when they are liſted abroad in regular and diſciplined troops; and we muſt ſay, that they are much civilized to what they were formerly. Theſe mountains abound with

with flocks of black cattle, ſheep, horſes, and goats. The beef and mutton are of a delicious taſte, and the wool is valued for its whiteneſs and ſoftneſs.

Gillicranky, in this neighbourhood, is of note for the battle fought near it, after the revolution, between King William's troops, commanded by General Mackay, and thoſe who took arms for King James II. under the Viſcount of Dundee. Both ſides pretended to the victory; but that Lord falling in the battle, damped the courage of the men, and ſtopped their progreſs.

Braidalbin, is the ſecond diviſion of the county, ſituate among the Grampian-hills; the name of which denotes it to be the higheſt part in all Scotland; for the true Scots call Scotland in their mother tongue *Albin*. It is bounded on the weſt with Lochabar, Lorn, and Knapdale; on the north with Athol and part of Lochabar; on the eaſt with part of Athol; and on the ſouth with Strathern and Meneith. It is above thirty-two Scots miles from eaſt to weſt where longeſt, and about thirteen where broadeſt, from north to ſouth. This appears to have been the country anciently called Albany, from whence the ſons of the Royal Family had the title of Duke, which was laſt of all enjoyed by his Majeſty's late brother, Edward Duke of York and Albany. It is inhabited by the Highlanders, who, as we have already hinted, call themſelves *Albinnich* from this very country, and ſtill retain the ancient language of Albin, and much of the ancient parſimony in their way of living; but it is ſaid they are the wildeſt, moſt quarrelſome, and ungovernable of all the Highlanders.

Menteith is the third diviſion. It is bounded with Braidalbin and Strathern on the north; Stirlingſhire and part of Lennox on the ſouth; Fife on the eaſt; and another part of Lennox on the weſt.

It

It is forty-four miles from eaſt to weſt, and twenty-four where broadeſt. It is ſaid to have derived its name from the river *Teith*, called alſo *Taich*, and in Latin *Taichia*. It reaches to the mountains that incloſe the eaſt ſide of Lochlomond.

The only place of note in this diviſion is the pleaſant little town of *Dumblain*, on the weſt ſide of the river Allan, where King David I. erected a Biſhopric; and the ruins of the Biſhops and Regular Canons houſes are ſtill to be ſeen. There was alſo a church here, of moſt excellent workmanſhip, part of which remains entire. The town is a perfect amphitheatre, in a fine bottom, ſurrounded with hills. This place gives the title of Viſcount to his Grace the Duke of Leeds in England; but it is of much more note for the late Duke of Argyle's defeat of the rebels under the Earl of Mar, at Sheriff Mair in the neighbourhood, the 13th of November 1715, the very day that their friends in England, under Lord Derwentwater, General Foſter, and others, received the like defeat under General Wills. The Lord Drummond, Viſcount Strath Allan, has a fine ſeat, and a conſiderable eſtate in the neighbourhood.

Strathern, the fourth diviſion, has Menteith and part of Fife on the ſouth; Braidalbin and Athol on the north; part of Menteith on the weſt; and Perth Proper on the eaſt. It is about forty miles from eaſt to weſt, and about forty from north to ſouth, and its area is three hundred and fifty-two ſquare miles. It takes its name from the river Ern, which runs from a lake of the ſame name, and after a courſe of thirty-five miles through the country, falls into the Tay. This ſtewartry, which is a good agreeable country, is ſuppoſed to be the *Verne* mentioned by the Roman writers, there being many Roman camps in it, particularly one at Ardoch;

Ardoch; beſides which, here is a Roman highway towards Perth. Several Roman medals have alſo been found in this county; and not many years ſince, two *Fibulæ*, curiouſly enamelled, with a ſepulchral ſtone.

The *Ochill-hills*, which run along the ſouth parts of this ſhire, abound with metals and minerals, particularly good copper, and the lapis caliminaris; and in Glen Lyon there is lead. They have excellent peats and abundance of wood to ſupply the want of coal. That properly called Strathern, is a fine valley, about four miles broad, between the mountains, extremely fruitful, and ſtrewed with gentlemens ſeats on the riſe of hills, with plantations of trees, which makes the valley more agreeable.

Soon after the Ern ſhoots forth from the mountains, it ſpreads itſelf into a loch, as moſt of thoſe rivers do, called Lochern, and then runs by Dupplin Caſtle, the ſeat of the Earl of Kinnoul, whoſe eldeſt ſon is thence called Lord Dupplin. The late Earl of Kinnoul, when Lord Dupplin, married the daughter of the Earl of Oxford, when Lord High Treaſurer of England; and was, on that occaſion, made a peer of Great Britain, by the title of Lord Hay of Pedwarden. His eſtate here is a very good one; but not attended with vaſſals and ſuperiorities. The ſeveral owners of this ſeat having been pretty much uſed to reſide in it, have adorned it at ſeveral times, each according to his particular genius. It has lately received a new decoration, two wings being added for offices, as well as ornament.

The old building is ſpacious, the rooms large and ceilings lofty, filled with furniture ſuitable to its outward magnificence, particularly with abundance of fine paintings, ſome of the Royal Family,

among which is one of King Charles I. with a letter in his hand, held out to his ſon the Duke of York, afterwards King James VII. which, they ſaid, he was to have carried to France. There is alſo a ſtatue in braſs of the ſame King on horſe-back; a picture of Oliver Cromwell, another of General Monk; both from the life. There is alſo a whole length of that Earl of Kinnoul, who was Lord Chancellor of Scotland in the reign of King James VI. and King Charles I. with ſeveral other pieces of Italian maſters of great value.

Dupplin Caſtle is remarkable alſo for the greateſt defeat the Scots ever received from the Engliſh, in the reign of Edward Baliol, whom the Engliſh came to aſſiſt. In this battle eighty of the family of Lindſay periſhed, and of the family of Hay ſo many, that the name had been extinguiſhed, had not the chief left his wife with child.

The preſent Earl of Kinnoul, when Lord Dupplin, that is to ſay, in the life-time of his father, made a great figure in the Houſe of Commons, being generally choſen to repreſent the Univerſity of Cambridge, for his knowledge and abilities in the affairs of Parliament, and was remarkable for his benevolent diſpoſition, and readineſs to do good to every worthy man, who had the honour of knowing him. His Lordſhip was his Majeſty's Ambaſſador Extraordinary at the Court of Portugal.

Abernethy ſtands at the ſouth-eaſt corner of this diviſion, at the conflux of the river Ern and Tay. It is an ancient town, was the metropolis of the Picts, and a Biſhop's See, till Pope Sixtus IV. removed it to St. Andrew's, in 1471. It gives title of Marquis and Earl to the Duke of Douglas, and ſome of the family are here interred. Near this town, on the public road, ſtood that famous monument

nument, called *Clan Macduff's Croſs*, to which, if any had recourſe, in caſe of Manſlaughter, he was to be pardoned on paying a ſmall number of cattle, if he was within the ninth degree of the great Macduff, who was the chief inſtrument in ſubduing the tyrant Macbeth.

Carſe of Gowry, is the fifth territory, it has noble fields of corn, and is reckoned the beautifulleſt ſpot in England. It extends fourteen miles in length, and four in breadth, on the north ſide of the Tay, from Dundee to Perth, which is all a perfect garden.

Perth Proper, is the laſt diviſion of this ſhire. It has the Carſe of Gowry on the north-eaſt; Angus on the eaſt; Strathern on the weſt; Athol on the north; and the Frith, or Tay on the ſouth. It is about twenty miles from north-weſt to ſouth-eaſt, and fifteen where broadeſt. The chief places of note here are,

Dunkeld, the chief market town of the Highlands, agreeably ſituate on the north ſide of the Tay, after it has received the Almund. It is ſurrounded with pleaſant woods at the foot of the Grampian mountains. There are two ferries over the Tay, with boats for men and horſe, always in readineſs at different ends of the town; at either of which places the river is exceedingly deep, and the water looks quite black at a diſtance. King David erected this town into a Biſhop's See, and here was formerly a beautiful and magnificent cathedral, dedicated to St. Columba; but they were diſſolved at the reformation, and moſt part of the church is now in ruins. There is, at preſent, a moſt remarkable crack all up, and which, in painting, would make an entertaining landſcape. The Duke of Athol's houſe, and this church, makes the greateſt part of the town.

The

The ſeat of the Duke of Athol, indeed, is very noble; the gardens formed by nature. You have here variety of mounts and flats adorned with ſtatues, and a neat green-houſe; as alſo an handſome ſtove, with many curious plants in it, ſuch as pine-apples, torch thiſtles, oranges, lemons, &c. and ſeveral curious coffee-trees, which thrive very well. The higheſt houſes or huts hereabouts are very oddly built, they being compoſed of clods of peat, ſtone and broom. As to chimnies, they are little acquainted with them; there is ſometimes a little hole left open in the top for the ſmoke to go out, other times it is in the end, and moſt frequently the door performs this office.

Scoon, or *Scone*, is ſituate on the north bank of the Tay, and thought by ſome to be the centre of the kingdom. It was formerly famous for the coronation of the Kings of Scotland here, in the celebrated wooden chair, called the *Fatal Chair*, which, with the ſtone in it, was brought away from hence, by the victorious King Edward I. and placed in Weſtminſter Abbey, where it now is; but the Scottiſh royal blood ſucceeding to the Engliſh crown, in the perſon of King James I. of England, and VI. of Scotland, verified the following prophetic diſtich, tho' at the time it was accounted no ſmall loſs and diſgrace to the kindom. The lines were theſe:

Ni fallat Fatum, Scoti, quocunque locatum
Invenient Lapidem, regnare tenentur ibidem.

Thus tranſlated by the Scots:

Unleſs old prophets fail, and wizards wit decay,
Were'e'er this ſtone is found, the Scots ſhall reign for ay.

It

It is ſaid to have been firſt dignified by King Kenneth, who, having fought a bloody battle here with the Picts, in which he gave them a great overthrow, ſat down to reſt himſelf upon this ſtone, after he had been tired with the ſlaughter of the enemy; upon which his nobles came round him to congratulate his ſucceſs; and, in honour to his valour, crowned him with a Garland of Victory; from whence he dedicated the ſtone to the coronation of all the future King's of Scotland, hoping from this omen, that they ſhould, like him, be victorious over all their enemies.

But the better ſort of Scots hiſtorians ſay, their Kings brought it from Ireland into I-Coln-Kill in the Iſles, and from thence to Scoon, when they had ſubdued the Picts.

The palace of Scoon, though antient, is not ſo much decayed as ſome of thoſe already ſpoken of; and the Pretender, in the year 1715, found it very well in repair for his uſe. Here he lived and kept his court, in all the ſtate and appearance of a Sovereign. He iſſued proclamations, created ſeveral Lords, Knights, and Biſhops; and preparations were made for crowning him: but as he had never, from his landing, gone into any Proteſtant church, though epiſcopal, as many of his adherents expected, but conſtantly performed his devotions with his prieſts after the Romiſh way; ſo he manifeſted ſuch an invincible reluctance to comply with the coronation oath, that the ceremony, for which ſome of the Popiſh ladies even pawned their jewels, was put off. An evidence, that the honeſty of the man overcame the policy of the prince; and the greater, as the Pope could have given him a diſpenſation, at pleaſure, to juſtify any breach of the oath. But this was ſuch a warning to Proteſtants of what they had to truſt to, ſhould he have ſucceeded, that it deſerves to be had in perpetual remembrance.

membrance. His mock royalty continued but twenty days; he being then obliged to quit the kingdom, by the advance of the royal army.

The gallery in this place is the longeſt in Scotland. The cieling is painted; but the painting is very old.

The building is large, the front being above two hundred feet; it has two extraordinary fine ſquare courts, beſides others, which contain the offices, outhouſes, &c. The royal apartments are ſpacious and large, but the whole building is entirely after the ancient manner.

Culroſs is a market town and royal burgh, famous for a branch of the iron manufacture in making girdles, i. e. broad round plates, on which they bake their oat cakes. Here was formerly an abbey, the ruins of which was turned into a ſtable, but it has been repaired within theſe few years by the Earl of Dundonald. *Buchanan* derives the name from *Cul*, i. e. (in old Scots) the back or hind part, and *Roſre*, which ſignifies a peninſula. The remains of gentlemen's ſeats of long ſtanding, are every where to be ſeen, in the erection of which houſes, the builders ſhewed, that they ſtudied duration preferable to convenience. We cannot help comparing paſt times with the preſent, in the former of which the grandeur of the prince, and the ſplendor of the few noble families were ſupported at the expence of the people in general, who (the clergy excepted) laboured under the loweſt degree of poverty, ſlavery, and ignorance; whereas now, our traffickers enjoy the fruits of their own labour and induſtry.

Here is a very noble ſeat belonging to the Bruces, Earls of Kincardine, and is well worth a traveller's notice; and indeed theſe inſtances of magnificence are ſo frequent in Scotland, that were we to dwell upon each of them, ſuch of our readers as know

nothing

nothing of Scotland, would be apt to think we were too partial in its favour. It it is certain, that no gentry or nobility in the world formerly exceeded the Scots in noble houſes, and all manner of magnificence; as their families, for antiquity of deſcent; hardly have any equals in any country on on earth.

Perth is a royal burgh, the head town of the ſheriffdom, and the place where the ſheriff keeps his court, and is reckoned the ſecond town in dignity in Scotland. It is commonly called St. John's town, from a church there dedicated to St. John. This town is pleaſantly ſituated in a hollow, between two green meadows, which they call the *Inches*, and ſerve for bleeching of linen. It has three very large ſtreets, and many croſs ones, with an old wall in ruins, ſurrounding every ſide but that bordered by the Tay, which flows on the north of the town, where at full tide veſſels of good burden come up. It formerly had a bridge of ſtone, which was carried away by an inundation. Here was alſo a famous monaſtery founded by King James I. in the year 1430, for the Carthuſians.

The old town, called Perth, being overflowed by the river in 1029, King William of Scotland built this near it, but in a more commodious place. It ſoon became ſo wealthy, that Neckam, the poet of that age, ſaid its riches ſupported the whole kingdom. The parliaments have been often held at this town. The Engliſh fortified themſelves here in the reign of Edward I. and withſtood a powerful ſiege by King Robert Bruce, who took it, and afterwards demoliſhed the greateſt part of the fortification.

In the rebellion 1715, it was ſized by the rebels, who proclaimed the Pretender, and made it the

the chief place of their arms and rendezvous, till the Duke of Argyle and General Cadogan marched againſt them, when they were obliged to fly. However, it ſo enriched itſelf by the money ſpent by the concourſe of nobility and gentry of both parties, that the inhabitants were enabled to build themſelves many public and private buildings, particularly a new Tolbooth, or Town-hall.

The linen trade here is greatly increaſed ſince the act of parliament paſſed for the ſuppreſſing printed callicoes, ſo that they now ſhip off vaſt quantities for England; they have alſo a conſiderable trade to the Baltic and Norway.

The high country behind Perth affords plentiful paſture to ſheep and black cattle; and the lowlands produce abundance of corn. The fir-trees and other plantations in its neighbourhood, are very great improvements, and no doubt conſiderably increaſe the export from this town, great quantities of good ſalmon are taken in its river.

The

The SHIRE of RENFREW,

OR

REINFRAW.

THIS ſhire is bounded with Cunningham on the ſouth, the ſhire of Dumbarton on the weſt, from which it is parted by the Clyde; Lenarkſhire on the eaſt, and Lennox on the north.

It is called the Barony by way of eminence, becauſe having been the ancient inheritance of the Stuarts before they were Kings, it gave title of Baron to the Prince of Scotland before the union, as it does now, together with Snowdon in Wales to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales. It is reckoned thirty miles in length, thirteen in breadth, and its area is two hundred and thirty ſquare miles. The part of it next the Clyde is fruitful and pleaſant, with a few ſmall riſings only, and no mountains, but that to the ſouth, ſouth eaſt, and weſt, is more barren, hilly and mooriſh, however, it abounds with all neceſſaries, and its air is healthful. The nobility and gentry of this ſhire keep up almoſt a conſtant relationſhip by intermarriages. The convenience of the Firth and Clyde, in which there is very ſafe riding upon all the coaſts, has very much improved theſe parts. It is well watered with many ſmall rivers, the chief of which are the Cart and the Black

Cart, that join together before they fall into the Clyde. The Lord Semple was formerly but the Earl of Eglington, is now the hereditary Sheriff of this county, which, though ſmall, is populous, and has many gentlemen's ſeats.

At the foot of the New Bridge, which divides Glaſgow from Renfrew, is *Gorbel*, a ſort of ſuburbs to Glaſgow, on the left is Langſidehill, noted for the battle in 1563, which decided the fortune of Mary Stuart, and precipitated her into that fatal ſtep of deſerting her country, and flying herſelf into an eighteen years of captivity, terminating in the loſs of her head, the diſgrace of the annals of her glorious rival. A little diſtance from here, is *Cruikſton Caſtle*, ſeated on the ſummit of a little hill; now a mere fragment, only part of a ſquare tower remaining of a place of much magnificence, when in its full glory. The ſituation is delicious, commanding a view of a well cultivated tract, divided into a multitude of fertile little hills.

This was originally the property of the *Crocs*, a potent people in this country, but in the reign of Malcolm II. was conveyed, by the marriage of the heireſs, daughter of Robert Decores, into the family of the Stuarts, in after times Earls and Dukes of Lenox, who had great poſſeſſions in theſe parts. To this place Henry Darnly retired with his enamoured Queen, and here fame ſays, that Mary reſigned herſelf to the arms of her beloved, beneath a yew ſtill exiſting; the fair Queen ſtruck a coin on the occaſion, with the figure of the fatal tree, honoured with a crown, and diſtinguiſhed by the alluſive motto *dat gloria vires*, &c.

Paſley or *Paiſley*, a conſiderable but irregular built town, ſtands about two miles from *Cruikſton*, on the river *White Carl*, where they fiſh for pearls. It was erected into a burgh or barony in the year 1488, and the affairs of the community are managed by

by three bailies, of which the eldeſt is commonly in the commiſſion of the peace, a treaſurer, a town-clerk, and ſeventeen counſellors, who are annually elected upon the firſt Monday after Michaelmas. It ſtands on both ſides the river Cart, over which it has three ſtone bridges, each of two arches; the river runs from ſouth to north, and empties itſelf into the Clyde, about three miles below the town: At ſpring tides veſſels of forty tuns burthen come up to the quay; and, as the magiſtrates are now clearing and deepening the river, it is hoped ſtill greater may get up. The communication by water is of great importance to the inhabitants, for ſending their goods and manufactures to Port-Glaſgow and Greenock, and, if they chuſe it, to Glaſgow; and beſides, the grand canal being finiſhed, they have an eaſy communication with the Firth of Forth, as the canal joins the Clyde about three or four miles north of Paiſley.

Notwithſtanding its antiquity, this town was of little conſequence till within theſe fifty years; before that period ſcarce any other manufacture was carried on but coarſe linnen checks, and a kind of ſtriped cloth called Bengals; both which have long been given up here: While theſe were the only manufactures, the inhabitants ſeem to have had no turn for enlarging their trade, for their goods were expoſed to ſale in the weekly market, and chiefly bought up by dealers from Glaſgow; ſome of them, however, who travelled into England to ſell Scotch manufactures, picked up a more general knowledge of trade, and having ſaved a little money, ſettled at home, and thought of eſtabliſhing other branches; to which they were the more encouraged, as their acquaintance in England was like to be of great uſe to them.

About fifty years ago, the making of white ſtitching threads was firſt introduced into the weſt country by

by a private gentlewoman, Mrs. Millar of Bargarran, who, very much to her own honour, imported a twiſt-mill, and other neceſſary aparatus, from Holland, and carried on a ſmall manufacture in her own family; this branch, now of ſuch general importance to Scotland, was ſoon after eſtabliſhed in Paiſley; where it has ever ſince been on the increaſe, and has now diffuſed itſelf over all parts of the kingdom. In other places girls are bred to it: here they may be rather ſaid to be born to it, as almoſt every family makes ſome threads, or have made formerly. It is generally computed, that, in the town and neighbourhood. white threads are annually made to the amount of from forty to fifty thouſand pounds.

The manufacture of lawns, under various denominations, is alſo carried on here to a conſiderable amount, and to as great perfection as in any part of Europe. Vaſt quantities of foreign yarn is annually imported from France, Germany, &c. for this branch, as only the lower priced kinds can be made of our home manufactured yarn. It is thought the lawn branch here amounts to about ſeventy thouſand pounds annually. The ſilk gauze has alſo been eſtabliſhed here, and brought to the utmoſt perfection; it is wrought to an amazing variety of patterns, for ſuch is the ingenuity of our weavers, that nothing in their own branch is too hard for them. It is commonly reckoned that this branch amounts to about ſixty thouſand pounds annually.

A manufacture of ribbons has, within theſe twelve months, been eſtabliſhed here, and both flowered and plain are made, in every reſpect as good as in any place of England. In theſe different branches a great number of people are employed, many of them boys and girls, who muſt otherwiſe have been idle for ſome years. It muſt be extremely agreeable to every man who wiſhes well to his country, to ſee, in the ſummer ſeaſon, both ſides of the river, and a great

great many other fields about town, covered with cloth and threads; and to hear, at all ſeaſons, as he paſſes along the ſtreets, the induſtrious and agreeable noiſe of weavers looms and twiſt-mills. The late unfortunate ſtagnation of trade has been felt here, as well as in moſt other parts of the iſland; but it is hoped, if things were a little more ſettled, trade will revive, and the induſtrious artificers be again all employed.

Beſides theſe general manufactures, ſeveral others of a more local kind are carried on here; there is a very conſiderable one of hard-ſoap and tallow candles, both of which are eſteemed excellent of their kinds, as the gentlemen concerned ſpared no expence to bring their manufacture to perfection; their candles, eſpecially their moulded ones, are reckoned the beſt and moſt elegant that have been made in Scotland, and great quantities of them are ſent to England and to the Weſt-Indies. They are made after the Kenſington manner, and with this view they had a man from London at very high wages. There are alſo two tanning works in town, and a copperas work in the neighbourhood.

Before the year 1735 the whole people in the pariſh, town and county, ſaid their prayers in one church, and the reverend and learned Mr. Robert Millar diſcharged the whole duties of the paſtoral office for many years without an aſſiſtant; but ſince that period the town has increaſed ſo much, that beſides the old church, there are now two large ones, and two ſeceding meeting houſes. The church firſt built, called the Laigh or Low church, is in form of a Greek croſs, very well laid out, and contains a great number of people; the other, called the High Church, is a very fine building, and, as it ſtands on the top of a hill, its lofty ſtone ſpire is ſeen at a vaſt diſtance: the church is an oblong ſquare, of eighty-two feet by ſixty-two, within the walls, built of free

ſtone,

ſtone, well ſmoothed, having ruſtic corners, and an elegant ſtone cornice at top; though the areas be ſo large, it has no pillars, and the ſeats and lofts are ſo well laid out, that, though the church contains about three thouſand people, every one of them ſees the miniſter; in the conſtruction of the roof (which is a pavilion, covered with ſlate, having a platform covered with lead on the top) there is ſomething very curious; it is admired by every man of taſte, and, with the whole building, was planned and conducted by the late very ingenious Baillie Whyte, of this place. The town-houſe is a very handſome building, of cut-ſtone, with a tall ſpire, and a clock, part of it is lett for an inn, the reſt is uſed as a priſon, and court-rooms; for here the ſheriff-courts of the county are held. The fleſh-market has a genteel front, of cut-ſtone, and is one of the neateſt and moſt commodious of the kind in Britain; butchers meat, butter, cheeſe, fiſh, wool, and ſeveral other articles, are ſold here by what they call the tron pound of twenty-two Engliſh ounces and a half. The poor-houſe is a large building, very well laid out, and ſtands oppoſite to the quay, in a fine free air; it is ſupported by a ſmall tax, impoſed on the inhabitants quarterly. There are at preſent in the houſe above ſixty, of which number about thirty-ſix are boys and girls, who are carefully educated, and the boys put out to buſineſs at the expence of the houſe. Beſides theſe, many out-penſioners have weekly ſupplies. Moſt of the mechanics and artificers in town, and ſeveral others, that fall not under theſe denominations, have formed themſelves into ſocieties, and have eſtabliſhed funds for the aid of their diſtreſſed members; theſe funds are generally well managed, and of very great benefit to individuals.

The old part of the town runs from eaſt to weſt upon the ſouth ſlope of a ridge of hills, from which

which there is a pleaſant and very extenſive proſpect of the city of Glaſgow, and the adjacent country on all ſides, but to the ſouthward, where the view terminates on a ridge of green hills, about two miles diſtant. Including the late buildings and ſuburbs, it is about an Engliſh mile long, and much about the ſame breadth. So late as the year 1746, by a very accurate ſurvey, it was found to contain ſcarce four thouſand inhabitants; but it is now thought to have no fewer than from ten to twelve thouſand, all ages included. The Earl of Abercorn's burial place is by much the greateſt curioſity in Paiſley; it is an old gothic chapel, without pulpit or pew, or any ornament whatever; but has the fineſt echo perhaps in the world; when the end-door (the only one it has) is ſhut, the noiſe is equal to a loud and not very diſtant clap of thunder, if you ſtrike a ſingle note of muſic, you hear the ſound gradually aſcending, till it dies away, as if at an immenſe diſtance, and all the while diffuſing itſelf through the circumambient air: if a good voice ſings, or a muſical inſtrument is well played upon, the effect is inexpreſſibly agreeable. In this chapel is the monument of Marjory Bruce: ſhe lies recumbent, with her hands cloſed, in the attitude of prayer; above was once a rich arch, with ſculptures of the arms, &c. Her ſtory is ſingnlar, ſhe was daughter of Robert Bruce, and wife of Walter, Great Steward of Scotland, and mother of Robert the IId. In the year 1317, when ſhe was big with child, ſhe broke her neck in hunting near this place, the Cæſarian operation was inſtantly performed, and the child taken out alive; but the operator chanceing to hurt one eye with his inſtrument, occaſioned the blemiſh that gave him afterwards the epithet of Blear-eye; and the monument is alſo ſtiled that of Queen Bleary. In the ſame chapel were interred Elizabeth Muir and Euphemia Roſs, both conſorts

to

to the ſame Monarch; the firſt died before his acceſſion.

About half a mile ſouth-weſt of Paiſley, lies *Maxwelton*; a very neat little village, erected ſince the year 1746, where the manufactures of ſilk gauze is carried on to a conſiderable extent.

There is ſcarce a veſtige remaining of the monaſtery founded in 1160, by Walter, ſon of Allan, "Dapiſer Regis Scotiæ pro anima quondam regis David et animaHenrici regis angliæ et anima comitis Henrici et pro ſalute corporis et animæ regis Malcolmi et pro animabus omnium parentum meorum, et benefactorum nec non et mei ipſius ſalute, &c."

The monks, who were inſtructed with this weighty charge, were firſt of the order of Cluniacs, afterwards changed to Ciſtertians; and laſtly, the firſt order was again reſtored.

The garden wall, a very noble and extenſive one of cut ſtone, conveys ſome idea of the antient grandeur of the place: by a rude inſcription ſtill extant, on the north-weſt corner, it appears to have been built by George Shaw, the abbot, in the year 1484, the ſame gentleman, who four years after procured a charter for the town of Paiſley. The inſcription is too ſingular to be omitted:

They call it the Abbot George of Shaw,
About my abby gart make this waw,
An hundred four hundredth zear
Eighty-four the date but weir.
Pray for his ſalvation
That laid this noble fundation.

It now belongs to the Earl of Abercorn, who re-purchaſed this paternal inheritance of his family from the Earl of Dundonnald, in 1764. The abbey-church, when entire, has been a grand building,

ing, in form of a croſs; the great north window is a noble ruin, the arch very lofty, the middle pillar wonderfully light, and ſtill entire; only the chancel now remains, which is divided into a middle and two ſide aiſles; all very lofty pillars, with gothic arches; above theſe are another range of pillars, much larger, being the ſegment of a circle, and above a row of arched niches, from end to end; over which the roof ends in a ſharp point. The outſide of the building is decorated with a profuſion of ornaments, eſpecially the great weſt and north doors, than which ſcarce any thing lighter or richer can be imagined.

But notwithſtanding popery and epiſcopacy were expelled this country, yet ſuperſtition and credulity kept fully poſſeſſion in theſe parts. In 1697 twenty poor wretches were condemned for the imaginary crime of witchcraft, and five actually ſuffered at the ſtake on the 10th of June in the ſame year. So deep was the folly of exceſs in belief rooted here, that full credit ſeems to have been given to an account that one of the condemned (a wizzard) was ſtrangled in his chair by the devil, we ſuppoſe, leaſt he ſhould make a confeſſion to the detriment of his ſervice.

The veſtiges of the Roman camp at Paiſley, are at preſent almoſt annihilated of the outworks mentioned by *Camden*, there are no traces of any, excepting one, for at a place called *Caſtle-head*, are ſtill left a few marks, but nothing entire. There has been a military road leading to the camp, which is ſuppoſed to have been the Vanduara of *Ptolemy*.

In the road from hence towards Renfrew, is a moſs or tumulus, with a foſſe round the baſe and a ſingle ſtone erected on the top. Near this place was defeated and ſlain Sumerled, Thane of Argyle, who, in 1169, with a great army of banditti, col-

lected from Ireland and other parts, landed in the Bay of St. Laurence, and led them in rebellion againſt Malcolm III.

Renfrew, is the ſhire town, and a royal burgh, now an inconſiderable place, upon which the ancient Barons had their habitations. It is a ſmall, but ancient town. Robert the Second had a palace here, which ſtood on a piece of ground of about half an acre, ſtill called the Caſtle-hill, but nothing remains but the ditch that ſurrounded it. This monarch firſt made Renfrew an independant ſheriffdom, far before it was joined to that of Lanerk.

Longſide is noted for the appearance of an old Roman camp on the top of the hills, and for the defeat of the army of Mary Queen of Scots, by the Proteſtant nobility, under the Earl of Murray, Regent for the young King, her ſon.

Greenock, a handſome well built town on the Firth of the Clyde, where it receives its river, has a good harbour, and is noted for being the ſeat of the weſt herring fiſhery. It is an excellent road for ſhipping to and from Glaſgow, juſt as the Downs is with regard to London, and has a caſtle to command it. Here are many rich trading families, and the place is noted for good ſeamen, and excellent pilots. Near this place is *Crawfold Dyke*, where are ſome good houſes.

Gowrock, is a ſmall town and caſtle, at the weſt end of a bay on the Firth.

THE

SHIRE of ROSS.

THIS ſhire, which commands a proſpect of both the Weſtern and German Oceans, comprehends the ſhires of Tayn and Cromartie. The former includes the greater part of Roſs, with the Iſles of Sky, Lewis and Herais; the latter a ſmall part of Roſs, lying on the ſouth ſide of Cromartie Frith.

The ſhire of Roſs in general including Tayn and Cromartie, as above, has the Weſtern Sea and part of the Iſle of Sky on the weſt; Inverneſs, and part of that iſland on the ſouth; Strathnaver and Sutherland on the north and north-eaſt; and Cromartie and Murray Firth on the eaſt. It takes up the whole breadth of the iſland, and is much indented by bays, of both ſeas, eſpecially the Weſtern. The form is very irregular, becauſe it is much contracted on the north-eaſt and ſouth by the neighbouring counties. It is above fifty miles from north to ſouth, on the weſt ſide, and about ſixty where longeſt, from eaſt to weſt, but unequal both ways.

It is for moſt part mountainous, and woody towards the Weſtern Ocean; but on that ſide next to the German ſea it is better cultivated; is more fruitful in corn, better than could be expected ſo far north,

as

as are alſo its fruit and herbs, and abounds with paſture. The ſtrathes, or vallies, near the rivers are full of wood, particularly upon Charnon, and the Water of Broan, and near Aſſaring there are great woods of fir, ſome of which are fifteen or twenty miles in length. It feeds great numbers of black-cattle, ſheep, horſes, goats, and deer, is well ſupplied with freſh water fiſh by its lakes and rivers, and has abundance of ſea and land fowl.

The locks on the weſt coaſt abound with herrings in the ſeaſon, particularly Loch Ew, which is divided into two parts, one of them a bay of the ſea, and the other a freſh-water lake, about nine miles where longeſt, and three where broadeſt. There are great woods on the ſide of it, where abundance of iron was formerly made.

Loch Bryan, on the South coaſt is another Bay, that runs ten miles up the country, is three miles broad at the mouth, and is famous for herrings; it receives many rivers, and on the north ſide are many villages.

Coygach, and *Aſſyat*, are two diſtinct diſtricts north from here; Coygach and Strath Kennand, bounds the north ſide of the bay, it is a forfeited eſtate, and unalienably annexed to the crown. The commiſſioners give all poſſible encouragement to the tenants; and have power to grant larger leaſes than the lairds are inclined to do, which keeps the people under the government contented, and baniſhes from their mind all thoughts of emigration.

The people here are kind and hoſpitable, the country mountainous, but abounds with deer and other cattle. There are ſeveral gentlemen's ſeats towards the coaſt, and promontories with large rocks of marble and lime-ſtone, of ſtupendous height, and generally of a conoid form.

The

The middle part of the ſhire, called Ardroſs, is mountainous, and ſcarce inhabited, but left for paſturage. The north-eaſt parts on the river Okel and Canon and Firth of Tay, are now pretty fruitful, and abounds with villages. This Firth runs up the eaſt ſide of the ſhire near twenty-five miles, as far as the Cape of Tarbut, divides Roſs from Sutherland, and is above ſeven miles broad at the mouth, but unſafe for navigation by reaſon of the quickſands.

Ardmanach is part of the peninſula betwixt the bays of Cromartie and Murray, thirteen miles and an half from eaſt to weſt, and five and an half from north to ſouth, where broadeſt. It has ſeveral high mountains, both pleaſant and fruitful. It was a Barony which formerly gave title to the ſecond ſon of the Kings of Scotland.

Straithcarron is an inland tract of this ſhire, ſo called from the river which divides it. It is a woody country, eſpecially in firs, and abounds in horſes and black cattle.

The ſheriffdom of Roſs, which is of late creation, is in the gift of the crown, and the county had formerly its own Earls, generally known in hiſtory by the ſtyle of the *Lord of the Iſles*, a diſtance from the ſeat of royalty, and the turbulence of the times, which gave their monarch full employ. They exerciſed a regal power, and often aſſumed the title. It was annexed to the crown in the time of James III.

The laſt diſtrict, on the ſouth-weſt, is *Glen-Etchey*, or *Glen Ely*, the paternal eſtate of the late Earl of Seaforth, whoſe chief ſeat is called *Caſtle-Ylendowen*, lying in an iſland in a narrow Frith. The late Earl Seaforth was chief of the ancient and noble family of Mackenzie, who had large poſſeſſions in this ſhire, till the ſame were forfeited by the

the rebellion of the late Earl, who was defeated at Glenchil, in this diſtrict, together with the Marquis of Tullibardin, and others, in 1719, and a body of Spaniards that came with them from Spain, made priſoners; but the Marquis and other Highland gentlemen eſcaped by ſea.

Mr. *Pennant* gives the following account of this valley, and its curioſities:

"At a ſmall diſtance from the houſe of Mr. Macleod, the Miniſter, are the remains of a mine of Black-lead, neglected becauſe of the poverty of the lead found near the ſurface. A poor kind of bog of iron ore is found here.

Above the manre on the top of the hill, is a Britiſh fortreſs, dyked round with ſtone, and in the middle is a veſtige of a circular encloſure, perhaps of a building, the ſhelter of the officers. Within ſight is another of theſe retreats, which are called in the Erſe, *Bà-dhun*, or the place of refuge.

"The valley is now the property of Mr. Macleod, of Dunvegan, acquired by a marriage of an anceſtor with a daughter of Lord Biſſet. The pariſh is of vaſt extent, and comprehends Knodiart and North-Morar. Glenelg has near ſeven hundred inhabitants, all Proteſtants: the other two diſtricts are almoſt entirely of the popiſh perſuaſion. The reader who has the curioſity to know the number of Roman Catholics in theſe parts of North Britain, may know from the report made by the gentlemen appointed by the General Aſſembly, in 1760, to viſit theſe remote Highlands, and the Hebrides, for the purpoſe of enquiring into the ſtate of religion in thoſe parts.

"This part of Glenelg is divided into two vallies; Glen-more, where the barracks are, from which is a military road of fifty-one miles extent, reaching to Fort-Auguſtus; the other is Glen-beg.

The

The pariſh ſends out a conſiderable number of cattle: theſe vallies would be fertile in corn, was it not for the plague of rain, which prevents tillage to ſuch a degree, that the poor inhabitants feel the ſame diſtreſſes as their neighbours.

" Going back by the barracks to Glen-beg, to viſit the celebrated edifices attributed to the Danes: the firſt is placed about two miles from the mouth of the valley. The more entire ſide appears of a moſt elegant taper form: the preſent height is thirty feet ſix inches; but in 1722, ſome Goth purloined from the top, ſeven feet and an half, under pretence of applying the materials to certain public buildings. By the appearance of ſome ruins that now lie at the baſe, and which have fallen off ſince that time, I believe three feet more may be added to the height, which will make the whole about forty-one.

The whole is built with dry walls, but the courſes moſt beautifully diſpoſed. On one ſide is a breach of at leaſt one quarter of the circumference. The diameter within is thirty-three feet and an half, taken at the diſtance of ten feet from the bottom: the wall in that part is ſeven feet four inches thick, but is formed thinner and thinner till it reaches the top, whoſe breadth was not meaſured. This inſide wall is quite perpendicular, ſo that the inner diameter muſt have been equal from top to bottom: but the exterior wall ſlopes, encreaſing in thickneſs till it reaches the ground.

In the thickneſs of the wall were two galleries; one at the lower part about ſix feet two inches high, and two feet five at the bottom, narrowing to the top; flagged, and alſo covered over with great flat ſtones. This gallery ran quite round, and that horizontally, but was divided into apartments: in one place with ſix flags, placed equi-

diſtant

diſtant from each other; and were acceſſible above by means of a hole from another gallery: into the lower were two entrances (before the ruin of the other ſide there had been two others) above each of theſe entrances were a row of holes, running up to the top, divided by flags, appearing like ſhelves: near the top was a circle of projecting ſtones, which probably were intended to hold the beams that formed the roof: above is another hole like the former. None of theſe openings paſs through, for there is not the leaſt appearance of any window nor opening on the outſide wall. All theſe holes are ſquare; are too ſmall to admit the human body, ſo were probably deſigned to lodge arms, and different other matters, ſecure from wet or harm.

"Over the firſt gallery was another, divided from it only by flags. This alſo went round, but was free from any ſeparation: the height was five feet ſix; only twenty inches wide at bottom. This was alſo covered with flags at top.

"At a diſtance above, in the broken ſides of the wall, was another hole; but it ſeems too ſmall for a gallery. The aſcent was not ſafe, ſo could not venture up. The height was taken by a little boy, who ſcrambled to the top.

"The entrance was a ſquare hole, on the weſt ſide: before it were the remains of ſome building, with a narrow opening that led to the door. Almoſt contiguous to this entrance, or portico, was a circle formed of rude ſtones, which was called the foundation of the Druids houſes. It probably was formed for ſome religious purpoſe. I was told there were many others of this kind ſcattered over the valley.

"At leſs than a quarter of a mile diſtant from this, ſtands the ſecond tower, on a little flat on the

the ſide of the hill. The form is ſimiliar, but the number of galleries differ: here are three; the loweſt goes entirely round; but at the eaſt end is an aperture now of a ſmall depth, but once of ſuch extent that the goats which ſheltered in it were often loſt: on that account the entrance is filled with ſtones. This is ſix feet high, four feet two inches broad, and flagged above and below.

" A ſecond gallery was of the ſame height, but the breadth of the floor only three feet five.

" The third gallery was of ſuch difficult acceſs, that I did not attempt to get up: it was ſo narrow and low, that it was with difficulty that the child who climbed to it could creep through.

" The preſent height of this tower is only twenty four feet five inches; the diameter thirty; the thickneſs of the lower part of the wall twelve feet four.

" I could not perceive any traces of the winding ſtairs mentioned by Mr. Gordon: but as theſe buildings have ſuffered greatly ſince that gentleman ſaw them, I have no doubt of his accuracy.

" Theſe were in all probability places of defence; but it is difficult to ſay any thing on the ſubject of their origin, or by what nation they were erected. They are called here *Caiſteal Teilbah*, or, the Caſtles of *Teilba*, built by a mother for her four ſons, as tradition, delivered in this tranſlation of four Erſe lines, informs:

My four ſons a fair clan,
I left in the ſtrath of one glen:
My Malcomb, my lovely Chonil,
My Telve, my Troddan.

" There had been two others, now totally demoliſhed, and each named after her children. Mr. Gordon mentions others of this kind; one at Glendunin, two at Eaſter-Fearn, and two or three in Lord Reay's country; one of which is called the Dune of Dornadilla, from an imaginary prince, who reigned two hundred and ſixty years before the Chriſtian æra. This appears to be ſo well deſcribed by an annonymous writer in the Edinburgh Magazine, that it will poſſibly be acceptable to the reader to find it copied.

" In the moſt northern part of Scotland, called Lord Reay's country, not far from Tongue, and near the head of the river which runs into the North Sea at Loch-Eribol, is the remains of a ſtone tower, which I apprehend to be a Druidic work, and to be the greateſt piece of antiquity in this iſland. It is ſurprizing that it is ſo little known even to the natives of that country: I do not remember to have ever ſeen it mentioned by any book whatever, nor do I recollect whether Mr. Pennant has received any information concerning it. This tower is called by the neighbouring inhabitants, the Dune of Dornadilla. It is of a circular form, and now nearly reſembling the fruſtum of a cone; whether, when perfect, it terminated in a point, I cannot pretend to gueſs; but it ſeems to have been formerly higher, by the rubbiſh which lies round it. It is built of ſtone, without cement, and I take it to be between twenty and thirty feet high ſtill. The entrance is by a very low and narrow door, to paſs through which one is obliged to ſtoop much; but, perhaps, the ground may have been raiſed much ſince the firſt erection.

" When one is got in, and placed in the centre, it is open over head. All round the ſides of the walls are ranged ſtone ſhelves, one above another, like

like the ſhelves in a circular beaufait, reaching from near the bottom to the top. The ſtones which compoſe theſe ſhelves are ſupported chiefly by the ſtones which form the walls, and which project all round juſt in that place where the ſhelves are, and in no others: each of the ſhelves is ſeparated into ſeveral diviſions, as in a book-caſe. There are ſome remains of an aukward ſtair-caſe. What uſe the ſhelves could be applied to I cannot conceive. It could not be of any military uſe from its ſituation at the bottom of a ſloping hill, which wholly commands it. The moſt learned among the inhabitants, ſuch as the gentry and clergy, who all ſpeak the Iriſh language, could give no information or tradition concerning its uſe, or the origin and meaning of its name. But ſome years ſince I happened, at an auction of books in London, to look into a French book, containing Gauliſh antiquities, and there I ſaw a print of the remains of a Druidic temple in France, which greatly reſembles the tower I am ſpeaking of, having like ſhelves in it. And, reading a late pamphlet on the antiquity of the Iriſh language, I think I can partly trace the origin of the name Dornadilla. At page 24, the author ſays, that *Dorn* means a *round ſtone*, ſo that *abdorn* would mean the round ſtone of the prieſts; *na* is *of*, and *Di* is *God*. At page 45, he ſays, in the laſt line, *ulla* means *a place of devotion*; ſo that *Dor-na-Di-ulla* will ſignify *the round ſtone place of the worſhip of God*; or perhaps it might allude to ſome round ſtone preſerved within as a ſacred emblem of divinity.

This ſhire has ſome mountains ſo high, that they are covered with ſnow all the year round. There is one clan in this ſhire called the Fraſers, that never joins with the reſt, becauſe once the clan Ronald cut off ſo many of them, that if eighty gentlemen of them had not left their wives

with

with child, the whole clan had been extinct. There were three peers of this clan, the Lords Lovat, Salton, and Frafers.

The chief places are,

Channerie, or *Chanorie*, a market town, ſo called from the College of Canons Regular, which flouriſhed there. It was the See of a Biſhop, and had a ſtately cathedral, and a caſtle where the Biſhop dwelt. Here the late Earl of Seaforth had a noble houſe.

The town, which is the ſeat of a Preſbytery, ſtands on the peninſula betwixt the bay of Cromartie and Murray, among pleaſant hills that are very fruitful, and has a ferry over the Firth into Murray. The great mountain Weeves lies to the north of it.

Dingwell, at the bottom of the Frith of Cromarty, is a market town, a royal burgh, and the ſeat of Preſbytery. This Frith is capacious enough to contain all the fleets in Europe, land-locked, ſo that it would be of great advantage to us for victualling and cleaning our ſhips, in caſe of a war with any of the Princes in the Baltic.

Tayne is another market town, and a royal burgh. It is ſituate in a fruitful country, and the ſeat of a Preſbytery. In the popiſh times here was a church dedicated to St. Dorothea, to which the people went in pilgrimage. It is tolerably well inhabited, and has a pretty good trade, by reaſon of its communication with the Weſtern Iſlands, and for its herring fiſhery.

Fochon, is another royal burgh, with a caſtle belonging to the late Earl of Seaforth.

The

The SHIRE of ROXBURGH,

OR

ROSSBURGH, *alias* TEVIOTDALE.

THIS is a ſheriffdom, hereditary in the family of Douglas, who is called the Sheriff of Teviotdale, which name it owes to the river Teviot, that runs through it. It is divided into Teviotdale, Liddeſdale, and Euſdale or Eſkdale. The whole conſtituting that which is called in law-writings, the ſhire of Roxburgh; it is thirty miles from Riddingburn on the eaſt to Annandale on the weſt, and fifteen in breadth, from the border to the Blue Cairn in Landermoor. It is bounded on the eaſt with Northumberland; on the ſouth-eaſt with part of Cumberland; on the ſouth and ſouth-weſt with Annandale; on the weſt with Teviotdale; and on the north with the Merſe and Lauderdale.

It is fruitful in paſturage and good corn, eſpecially oats, of which great quantities are carried to England, and abounds with ſheep, large black cattle and horſes. It has many mountains, whereof the moſt eminent are at Calkrow, from which runs a tract of hills weſtward, dividing England from Scotland, and in many places paſſable. Some of them

them are very high, but furniſhed with excellent graſs, and they have plenty of lime and freeſtone.

The inhabitants have always been noted for a warlike people, and their county joining to England on dry marſhes, was frequently the theatre of conſiderable actions, by which the Scots and Kerrs or Cars, as they write their names in Northumberland, the greateſt families in this county, advanced themſelves to great grandeur, for with the neighbouring ſhire of Berwick, they could raiſe ten thouſand horſe in twenty-four hours time.

Here are many ancient families of diſtinction, and gentlemens ſeats, which before the union were built in form of caſtles. On the borders of this ſhire, are thoſe called the *Debatable Lands*, that were formerly claimed by the borderers of each nation; but after the union, adjudged to the Scots by King James VI.

The towns of chief note here are.

Jedburgh, a royal burgh, ſituate on the confluence of the Tefy and Jed, from the laſt of which it takes its name. It is a pretty large town, well inhabited and frequented, and the ſeat of a preſbytery. It has a good market for corn and cattle, and an annual fair. Here is a handſome church and town-hall, where the ſheriff keeps his courts: This was one of the towns that ſuffered in the rebellion of 1715, and its public buildings, bridges, ſtreets and other works, were ſo much out of repair, that for theſe reaſons, and for the inhabitants to erect work-houſes, &c. for the manufacture of coarſe wool, for which it is conveniently ſituate, an act was paſſed in 1720, impoſing a duty of two-pennies Scots upon every pint of Scots ale, &c. vended within this town and its liberties, for the above purpoſe.

Kelſo, a burgh or barony, the ſeat of a preſbytery, a great thoroughfare from Edinburgh to Newcaſtle, and a large beautiful town, pleaſantly ſituate on the

borders

borders of England, by the river Tweed. It has the beſt trade in this part of the country, and a very good market in a large ſquare, with very handſome houſes round it, ſome good ſtreets and a pariſh church, the remains of an ancient abbey, founded fort he Ciſtertian monks by King David I. The Duke of Roxburgh, who is Lord of the town, has a houſe in it, and a noble ſeat called Tebeus, with pleaſant gardens, near the influx of the Teviot into the Tweed; and on both ſides of the river, there are fine ſeats and gardens of perſons of quality, which are a great ornament to the town; and the ruins of the ancient caſtle of Roxburgh, lies a mile to the north-weſt. There is a ford through the Tweed a little below the town. The Tweed does not part England from Scotland at this place, it being Scots ground on this ſide of it for four miles at leaſt; and the further weſt it runs, the wider is their territory on the ſame ſide.

Melroſs or *Mailroſs* is the ſeat of a preſbytery, ſituate on the banks of the river Tweed, where an abbey was founded in the year 1136, and poſſeſſed by the Bernardine monks, ſo called from St. Bernard a Burgundian, who entering the monaſtry of Ciſtertians, proved ſo ſtrict an obſerver of monaſtic diſcipline, that the regulars of the aforeſaid order took their order from him.

Bede mentions it in his time as a monaſtery, ſays, the abbot of it being tranſlated to Lindisfern, it was rebuilt or repaired by King David, after it had been ruined by the wars, during which it was ſometimes in the hands of the Saxons, and at other times in the hands of the Scots. This occaſioned the diverſity, not to ſay contradiction in the Engliſh and Scots manuſcripts of that hiſtory of Scots and Engliſh affairs, ſaid to have been wrote by the monks of this abbey.

This

This abbey appears by its ruins to have been one of the neateſt and nobleſt in Europe. It is alſo noted for the ſepulchral munuments of the great family of Douglas, and particularly James, called the *Black Douglas*, who died of his wounds at the battle of Otterburn, where the victory over the Engliſh was chiefly obtained by his perſonal valour. The great window over the great gate of the abbey, was larger than that of York Minſter, and round the top, the ſtatues of our Saviour and the twelve Apoſtles. The choir was an hundred and forty feet long. It had very great revenues, and a ſheep walk for four miles, on the fineſt green downs in the world.

Roxburgh, was anciently a royal burgh, containing ſeveral pariſhes and ſchools; but by reaſon of the wars between the two nations, the caſtle was razed, the town ruined, and the royalty tranſmitted to Jedburgh.

The

THE SHIRE of SELKIRK.

THIS is alſo called the Sheriffdom of *Eltric-Foreſt*, from the river Eltric that runs thro' it, (which, with Yarrow and Gallawater, are the principal rivers of the county) and from its being formerly covered all over with woods, which were well furniſhed with harts, hinds, and fallow-deer, but now they are in a great meaſure deſtroyed. On the north it is bounded partly by Tweedale, and partly by the regality of Stow in Mid-Lothian; on the eaſt and ſouth by Teviotdale, and partly by Annandale. It has mountains, which feed great flocks of ſheep and black cattle, with which they maintain a good trade to England; and the vallies on its rivers produce corn and hay. Mr. *Ackinſon* in a manuſcript treatiſe of the metals of Scotland, ſays, that in Glangeber Water in this ſhire, and other places, pieces of gold have been found in the ſhape of bird's eyes and eggs. Here are ſeveral gentlemen's ſeats. Mr. *Camden* commends the inhabitants for their frugality and ſobriety, and takes notice that their men are generally ſtrong.

The chief place in this ſhire is

Selkirk, from which the ſhire has its name; it is a royal burgh, ſituate on the bank of the river Eltrick. It is the ſeat of a Preſbytery, and where the ſheriff keeps his courts. It has a weekly market, ſeveral fairs, and a handſome pariſh-church. The chief manufacture carried on here is in ſhoes and boots.

Philiphaugh and *Gallaſhiels*, are two other towns, which poſſeſs nothing remarkable enough to detain us.

The SHIRE of STIRLING,

OR

STRIVELING.

IT has part of Lennox and Clydeſdale on the weſt; part of Clackmannanſhire and the Forth on the eaſt; Monteith on the north; and Lothian on the eaſt and ſouth-eaſt. Some authors ſay it is twenty miles where longeſt, and twelve miles over where broadeſt. It abounds with corn, coals, black cattle, ſheep, and horſes, and is well ſupplied with ſalmon and other fiſh, by the Forth and other rivers. The ſouth part is hilly, but that which lies upon the Forth is very fertile, and abounds with coal. The ſheriffdom was hereditary in the family of the Earls of Linlithgow, till the laſt of them

them forfeited it by his rebellion againſt King George I.

Stirling, the capital of the county, to which it alſo gives name, is a royal burgh, where the ſheriff keeps his courts. The town ſtands upon the deſcent of a ſteep rock, at the foot of which there runs the Forth, and it takes its name from the Saxon word, *Ster*, which ſignifies a hill, and *Lin*, a water.

The ſituation of this town greatly reſembles Edinburgh, with the caſtle on a hill, ſloping down both ſides. It is encloſed with a wall, except towards the north, where it is bounded with the river Forth, over which it has a ſtone bridge, with an iron gate, and four ſtately arches; and a little below it is an haven. The tide flows above ſeven or eight miles beyond the bridge, and ſhips of burden come up to it.

This town is ancient, and together with Dumbarton, is the defence of the Lowlands againſt the Highlands, for, as it is properly obſerved, Dumbarton is the lock of the Highlands, and Stirling-caſtle keeps the key.

The Church is a ſpacious building, but not collegiate. It ſtands in the upper part of the town, and has a very high tower. There was formerly a church, or rather collegiate chapel, in the caſtle, and likewiſe a private chapel, or oratory, in the palace, for the royal family; but they have been long diſuſed.

Joining to the church, on the top of the hill, is a very neat hoſpital for decayed merchants, after the manner of that at Dundee. It was founded by James Cowen, Merchant, and very richly endowed. His ſtatue, as big as the life, is at the top of the gate, with an inſcription from the 25th of St. Matthew, the 35th verſe. And in the garden of this hoſpital

hoſpital is a pleaſant bowling-green for the uſe of the gentlemen and merchants.

The caſtle is not ſo very difficult of acceſs as that at Edinburgh, but is eſteemed equally ſtrong; for the works are able to mount more cannon, and there is a battery that commands the bridge, which is of the utmoſt importance, and ſeems to have been the main end and purpoſe for which it was erected. The walls and all the outworks, are ſo firm, that they ſeem in as good condition as if they had been lately built.

The rebels in the year 1745, ſummoned this caſtle and town to ſurrender. It was defended by that gallant old officer, Lord Blakeney, who anſwered, That he would defend the place to the laſt extremity, and that as he had lived, he was determined to die a man of honour. The town having ſurrendered to the rebels upon treaty, they again ſummoned the caſtle, but with no better ſucceſs than before, on which they determined to form a regular ſiege againſt it, with all the artillery they were poſſeſſed of; but the King's forces coming to the relief of the caſtle, attacked the rebels, and drove them off the field.

The rebels (on the retiring of the King's forces to Linlithgow, to avoid the inclemency of the weather) returned to Stirling, and again ſummoned the caſtle; the General repeated what he had before told them. Upon this they began to erect two new batteries, one upon Gowan-hill, within forty yards of the caſtle, and one upon Lady's-hill, upon which they propoſed to mount what battering cannon they had, viz. two eighteen pounders, two ſixteen pounders, and three twelve pounders, and while this was doing, they continued firing upon the caſtle with ſmall arms, which did little miſchief, tho' at the ſame time it expoſed their men extremely; and they ſuffered by the fire of the caſtle very

ſeverely,

ſeverely, which put them more and more out of humour with the ſiege, to which the ſcarcity of proviſions not a little contributed, and the arrival of the Duke of Cumberland at Edinburgh, who immediately ſent forces to diſlodge the enemy, obliged them to make a haſty retreat, having blown up a great magazine of powder and ball they had in the church of St. Ninian, and broke down the bridge to prevent the King's forces from purſuing them.

Here are many noble monuments of the amazing grandeur of the Scottiſh Kings, that are crumbling into duſt. Here is a fine palace built by King James V. and a parliament-houſe ſuperior to that of Weſtminſter.

The palace and royal apartments are all in decay, and likely to continue ſo. This is at preſent alſo the fate of the palaces of Linlithgow, Falkland, Dunfermling, and all the other royal houſes in Scotland, Holy-rood-houſe at Edinburgh excepted.

In the park adjoining to the caſtle were formerly large gardens. The figure of the walls and graſs-plats is ſtill plainly to be ſeen.

The park here is large and walled about, as moſt of the parks in Scotland are; but there is little or no wood in it. The Earls of Mar, of the name of Erſkine, who claimed to be hereditary keepers of the King's children, and of this caſtle, had an houſe at the upper end of the town, very finely ſituated for proſpect, but not for ſecurity, being too near the caſtle; for were the caſtle ever to ſuffer a cloſe ſiege, and be vigorouſly defended, this houſe would run a great riſque of being demoliſhed on one ſide or other: beſides this nearneſs to the caſtle makes the ſite more confuſed to the eye. The ruins of this houſe are ſtill to be ſeen; from whence it appears

pears to have been a noble fabric, and worthy of a lord of the firſt rank.

From a pretty little flower garden upon one of the baſtions on the north ſide of the caſtle, is a moſt agreeable proſpect over the valley, and of the meanders, turnings, or reaches of the river Forth, which are extremely beautiful. They are ſo ſpacious, and return ſo near themſelves with ſo regular and exact a ſweep, that, it is ſaid, the like to it is not to be ſeen in Britain, and, perhaps not in Europe, eſpecially in ſo large a river. The Seine, indeed, between Paris and Roan, fetches a ſweep ſomething like theſe, and ſome miles longer; but then it is but one: whereas here are three double reaches, which make ſix returns together, and each of them above three Scots miles in length; and as the bows are almoſt equal for breadth, as the reaches are for length, it makes the figure complete. It is a truly admirable ſight, and continues from a little below the great bridge at Stirling to Alloway, the ſeat of the Earls of Mar. The form of this winding may be conceived by the length of the way; for it is twenty-four miles from Stirling to Alloway by water, and hardly four miles by land.

One would think theſe large windings of the ſtream would very much check the tide; but, on the contrary, we found the tide of flood make up very ſtrong under Stirling-bridge, though it does not flow above ſeven or eight miles farther: for the ſtream grows narrow apace, and the rapid current of all rivers in this country checks the tide, when it comes into narrow limits. The ſame is the caſe in the Tyne at Newcaſtle, and the Tweed at Berwick; in both of which, though the tide flows as ſtrong in at the mouth of theſe rivers as in this, yet the navigation goes not near ſo far up.

There

There is a very conſiderable manufacture at Stirling for ſerges or ſhalloons, which they make and dye very well; nor has the Engliſh manufacture for ſhalloons broken in ſo much upon them, as it was apprehended it would. This manufacture is a great ſupport to the poor people that are employed in it, who are thereby enabled to live very comfortably.

About half a mile from Stirling was the Abbey of Cambuſkenet, the ſtones of which were carried away by the Earl of Mar, who was prior of it, but turned Proteſtant at the reformation, to build the palace before mentioned. King James III. lies buried near theſe ruins.

At *Bannockburn*, in its neighbourhood, there was a battle, the greateſt that ever was fought betwixt the Engliſh and the Scots, wherein Edward the Second's vaſt army, the fineſt that England had ever ſent out, was routed, and the King himſelf is ſaid to have narrowly eſcaped in a boat. But how he could ſave himſelf in this manner (as *Camden* ſays) is a little beyond comprehenſion, there being no river near that had any boats in it, but the Forth, and then the King muſt have fled north, where it is certain he made his utmoſt expedition to England. He might indeed have made uſe of a boat at the Tweed, but that was at leaſt fifty miles from the field of battle.

This place was alſo remarkable for the execrable murder of King James III. whoſe young ſon was by ſome diſcontented nobles worked up to this impious deed. But when his underſtanding ripened, he ſaw the action in its proper light, and was ſo greatly affected by it, that he did penance for it ever after, by conſtantly wearing an iron chain near his fleſh.

Falkirk is a burgh or barony, of chief note for a great victory obtained here by the Engliſh and

Scots

Scots who joined them, over General Wallace and others, who commanded the army that ſtood up for the defence of their country.

Some authors imagine this place was the capital of the Picts, becauſe of large and ancient ruins in its neighbourhood, which others ſuppoſe to have been a Roman camp. By reaſon of anchors that have been found ſometimes in the ground here, it is conjectured to have been formerly a port, but that the ſea or Forth retired from this part, and gained ground on the other ſide, which is not very improbable, conſidering what marſhes there are about the mouth of the neighbouring river.

In this neighbourhood is the Carron iron manufactory, in which ſeveral hundred men are employed, to the great advantage of the proprietors. Indeed the whole country wears a new face; manufactures flouriſh ſo much, that it bids fair to be the moſt populous ſhire in Scotland. The Carron works have three capital advantages, viz. iron-ore, coal, and a navigable river, by which means the company are enabled to hire ſhips which carry the goods of others as well as their own. Here large cannon are caſt. A number of ordnance of this manufacture was ſent as a preſent to the brave Paoli, the Corſican Chief, by the ſubſcription of a number of friends to liberty in Scotland.

Tor-wood is in the neighbourhood of this town. It chiefly conſiſts of firs and beech. The town of Stirling, nine miles off, being built like Edinburgh, on an hill, makes a fine appearance from hence.

Kilſyth is a good plain country burgh, tolerably well built, but not large, near which the Marquis of Montroſe gave a great overthrow to the covenanters in the civil wars.

Calendar

Calendar-Houſe here, was the ſeat of the unhappy Earl of Kilmarnock, commander of the rebel huſſars in 1745. It is an old building that has been ſome time in decay; but has on the back of it, upon an hill, a fine wood of firs. In the front is a vaſt ſpace of level ground, the Forth keeping its courſe in the middle; and the great number of gentlemen's ſeats on either ſide the banks of the Forth, yields a noble proſpect from hence. Theſe houſes are of white ſtone, the roofs covered with blue ſlate, which make an agreeable glittering when the ſun ſhines upon them.

THE SHIRE of SUTHERLAND.

THIS ſhire, which includes Strathnaver, has Caithneſs to the eaſt and north-eaſt; the main ocean to the north; the county of Aſſynt to the weſt; Roſs to the ſouth; and the German Sea to the eaſt and ſouth eaſt; and the whole is called the *Shire of Dornoch*, from its chief town. It extends fifty-five miles from eaſt to weſt, and thirty-three from ſouth to weſt, and has an area of two thouſand three hundred and ten ſquare miles.

The county is very hilly, but not ſo mountainous as Roſs. It is fitter for breeding of cattle,

ſays *Camden*, than bearing of corn; yet others ſay it is fruitful both in corn and paſturage. It abounds with fiſh, wild-fowl, ſheep, black cattle, and deer; and it is obſerved, that all the deer bred on the mountain Arkil, have forked tails. It has three remarkable foreſts, beſides abundance of other woods, that afford hawks, and ſtore of game, which the inhabitants are very fond of hunting. Here is plenty of iron-ſtone, and ſome pearls. They have free-ſtone, lime-ſtone, and good ſlate in abundance; it is ſaid they alſo find ſome ſilver, and it is ſuppoſed in Durineſs, or Dierineſs, which is one of its diviſions, there is gold.

Here are alſo hills of white marble, which, as Mr. *Camden* remarks, are uncommon in ſo cold a climate, and, as a proof that the climate and ſoil is much better than could be expected ſo far north, ſaffron grows in it very well. In ſeveral parts of the county there is much ſalmon-fiſhing, beſides plenty of other fiſh. The vallies are very pleaſant and well inhabited. It is ſaid that no rats will live in this ſhire, though they ſwarm in Caithneſs, which is next to it. There is one ſort of birds peculiar to this county, which the inhabitants call *Knag*; it much reſembles a parrot, and digs its neſt with its beak in the trunks of oak.

The weſtern part of this ſhire is more mountainous and woody than the other. There is excellent beer in it, called Big. It has many rivers, which, though ſmall, are full of fiſh, and make the vallies very fruitful. There are about ſixty lakes here, that abound with fiſh and ſwans, ducks and geeſe, and other fowls of many kinds. The greateſt is Loch-lyn, which is fourteen miles long. In many of them are iſlands, which in ſummer are very pleaſant habitations. In ſhort, this county is ſo full of bays, rivers, and lakes, that there is

ſcarce

ſcarce a town in it but what is waſhed with ſalt or freſh water, and both its bays and coaſts abound with ſeals, whales ſometimes, ſalmon, and ſhell-fiſh of all ſorts. It has many commodious harbours for exportation of their barley, ſalt, coal, ſalmon, beef, wool, ſkins, hides, butter, cheeſe, tallow, &c. and gives title of Earl to the chief of the noble family of Sutherland, who is its hereditary ſheriff and admiral.

The north part, called *Strathnover*, is ſeparated from the reſt by mountains, and bounded on the north by the Deucaledonian Ocean; on the weſt by the Virginian Ocean; on the eaſt by Caithneſs; and by Aſſynt on the ſouth; and is ſo called from the river Navern, which runs through it. It is thirty-four miles from eaſt to weſt, and twelve from ſouth to north, in ſome places. The ſnow lies a good while upon its high mountains. It has good harbours and many woods, and in ſome places there are iron works. They have great herds of black cattle, goats, ſheep, and horſes, and they carry their fat cattle, and their colts to their neighbouring fairs; but they export their ſalt-beef, hides, ſkins, tallow, butter, and cheeſe. Here is plenty of veniſon, and the inhabitants deſpiſe thoſe who delight in hunting. It is obſerved, that the people of this and the neighbouring counties are courageous, frugal, capable of fatigue, civil to ſtrangers, chearful and plain-hearted; but they live for moſt part in villages, the ſituation not admitting of towns. It has many lakes, the chief of which are Loch-navern, and Loch-lyol. On the north coaſt there are ſeveral iſlands and divers monuments of victories obtained againſt the Danes, that are diſperſed up and down this county. It gives title of Lord to the eldeſt ſon of the Earl of Sutherland.

Camden calls this the utmoſt coaſt of all Britain, whoſe front looks all againſt the North Pole, having

ing the middle of the tail of the Urſa major directly over its head.

The day here in ſummer is computed at eighteen hours, i. e. the ſun is ſaid to be remaining ſo long above the horizon; and when he is ſet, he makes ſo ſmall an arch of a circle above the horizon, that it is much more than twilight all the time it riſes; but then it muſt be remembered, as it has been already noticed in the Orkney Iſlands, that the dark nights are altogether as long in the winter. It has been obſerved, however, that the winters here are more temperate in general than they are farther to the ſouth, and that the water in ſome of the rivers, as the Neſs, for inſtance, as is ſaid, and as we have before obſerved, never freezes; which ſome naturaliſts aſcribe to the ſalt vapours from the neighbouring ſea, which, as it were, ſheath the acute particles of the cold. To this reaſon it ſhould be aſcribed, that the ſnows are not ſo deep, nor ſo laſting on the ground as in other places.

In this, and many other parts of Scotland, the ſheriffs were formerly bound by act of parliament, in their ſeveral ſheriffdoms, to go a hunting thrice every year, to deſtroy their wolves and their whelps, but there have been none left for many years.

Dornoch, the chief town in this county, ſtands on the bank of the Frith, oppoſite to Teyn: it was formerly the ſee of a Biſhop, and had a cathedral for the dioceſe of Caithneſs, where the Earls of Sutherland have their ſepulchre. It is a royal burgh, and the ſeat of a Preſbytery. It has four fairs every year, well frequented. On the eaſt ſide is a monument in form of a croſs, commonly called Thane's, or Earl's Croſs; and not far from Eubo, there is a ſtone croſs, which was erected as a monument of a King of the Danes, who was killed and buried there. King James IV. appointed the

ſheriff

ſheriff to reſide here, and at Weik, as occaſion ſhould require.

Dumobin, is the ſeat of the Earl of Sutherland, it ſtands a mile hard by the ſea, and is remarkable for its fine gardens, where ſaffron grows very well, and comes to maturity. It was built in 1100, by Robert Earl of Sutherland, and called after his name, the *Hall of Robin.*

Broſa is a burgh, or barony, at the mouth of a river of its own name; and in the iſland of Broſa, the Earl of Sutherland has another ſeat. In the neighbourhood are mines of excellent coal, and ſalt-pans, which afford great quantities for export, beſides what they conſume at home. There are ſeveral fairs in other towns of this county, the chief of which is St. Andrew's Fair at Godſpey, near Dornoch.

The SHIRE of WEIK,

OR

CAITHNESS.

IT is called the ſhire of Weik, as it not only bounds upon, but was once a part of the ſhire of Sutherland. It is the moſt northern ſhire of all Scotland, has the ocean on the eaſt; Strathnaver and Sutherland, from which it is divided by Mount Orde, and a range of hills as far as Knocklin, and by the river Hallowdale, on the ſouth and ſouth-weſt;

weſt; and on the north it is divided from the Orkney Iſlands by Pentland Frith. It comprehends all the country beyond the river Neſs, and the loch into which it flows; and all the tract to the eaſt of the mountain Orde was antiently called *Catey-neſs*, and afterwards *Caithneſs*. It is about thirty-five miles from north to ſouth, and about twenty in breadth. Here are a few woods, or rather coppice. In the foreſt of Moravins and Berridale, is great plenty of red deer and roebucks, and they have great ſtore of cows, ſheep, goats, and wild fowl. At Deroneſs there is lead, at Old Uſke copper, and iron ore in ſeveral places; but grazing and fiſhing are the chief ſupport of the inhabitants. In theſe parts the Catina dwelt in Ptolemy's time; and here are many foundations of ancient, but now ruinous houſes, that are ſuppoſed to have formerly belonged to the Picts. Many obeliſks have alſo been erected here and there, and in ſome places ſeveral together. The ſhire is much indented by the many windings and breakings of the ſhore. The whole coaſt, except the bays, conſiſts of high rocks and many promontories, particularly Landſide-head, at the weſt end of the ſhire, pointing north to the head of the bay, or Pentland Frith; Orcas, now Houborn, or Holborn-head, and Dirment-head, both pointing north to the Frith; Duncan's-bay in Dunſby-head, or John Groat's Houſe the north-eaſt point of Caithneſs, and the remoteſt promontory of Britain, where the Frith is but twelve miles over; over which is the ordinary ferry to Orkney, called Duncan's Bay; Noſhead pointing north-eaſt, and Clythneſs pointing eaſt.

The ſea here is very dangerous, even in calm weather, except at ſtated times, becauſe of the many vortices owing to the repulſe of the tide from the ſhore, and their paſſage betwixt the

Orkney

Orkney Iſles. The inland country is mountainous, but towards the coaſt it is low, and produces corn enough both for the natives and for exportation; but the ſoil being very moiſt and clayiſh, their harveſt is late, and their corn not ſo good as that of Roſs and Sutherland. Their firing is turf, for want of coal, yet all other neceſſaries are very cheap. There is plenty of paſture in the fields and vallies, with good fowling and hunting on the mountains, and fiſhing in their rivers and lakes, as well as the ſea. The ſhire is alſo populous, and has many little towns and villages, with gentlemens ſeats; but it is ſaid of the people in general, that they are fonder of good cheer than good houſes. Proviſions, as corn, cattle, and fiſh, are ſo plentiful here, that it is ſaid to be the cheapeſt market in the world, and that a man may live better on fifty pounds a year in this county, than he can in the South for two hundred.

There are ſeveral waters or rivers in this ſhire, but no large ones, and what trees they have are not ſo big as they are farther ſouth. The rocks on the coaſt are much frequented by eagles, hawks, maws, herons, and fowls of various kinds, like thoſe of Orkney and Zetland. They take the young young fowls from their neſts in the rocks, by letting down a hook and line. There is a particular ſort of fowls called *Snowfleets*, which reſort to this country in February, by thouſands in a flight. They come, as it is ſuppoſed, from the Weſtern Iſlands, and go away again in April. They are about the bigneſs of a ſparrow, but exceedingly fat and delicious to eat. They have alſo great plenty of moor fowls and plovers, and perhaps more than in any part of Scotland. The people here are ſo induſtrious, that in ſome places, particularly from Weik to Dunbeth, which is twelve miles in length, there is no harbour, but

one

one continued tract of rugged hard rocks; yet they have formed ſeveral harbours by art, and made paſſages in many places, like ſteps or ſtairs, from the top of the rock to the bottom, where their fiſhing-boats are; and at the top of theſe rocks they have huts made for the purpoſe, to which they carry up the fiſh, and there ſalt and dry them for market; where ſome owners make as much money of their fleſh as others do of their land.

Here are ſeveral old chapels like thoſe in Orkney and Zetland; the neſt-eggs of Popery are much frequented by the weak and ignorant people; and beſides theſe, there are heaps of ſtones, ſuppoſed to be the reliques of Paganiſm, to which the people came with adoration, and always brought ſomething over to make an addition.

The two principal towns in this county are, *Weik* or *Weich*, and *Thurſo*.

Weik, is a royal burgh, and a market town, where the head courts are kept. It is ſituate on the eaſt ſide of the county, at the mouth of Murray Frith, where it falls into the German Ocean, and has a tide harbour for ſmall veſſels; but it is not ſo much frequented, becauſe it is thought not ſo ſafe as another about a mile to the north-eaſt.

Thurſo, lies oppoſite to the weſt ſide of the ſhire, and is ſo defended by Holborn-head, that it is a ſecure place for ſhips of any burden to ride in. Though it is only a burgh or barony, it is the ſeat of the judges, is more populous, and better built than Weik, and their church is ſaid to be the beſt in the county. A ſmall river runs by the eaſt ſide of it, called the Water of Thuro, in which there is good fiſhing for ſalmon, which keep in this river all the year long, ſo that it is ſaid, they are to be had even in the winter ſeaſon, by breaking the

the ice. They take ſeveral horſe-loads at a time, either by going into the water with nets, or by the convenience of creeks with barred doors, carried from one ſide of the water to the other, and ſo made to let in the fiſh, and there to keep them. At one draught of the net they ſometimes take above three hundred good ſalmon.

At *Screbiſter* the Biſhops uſed to reſide; and in Screbiſter Bay, a little to the north-weſt of this place, is a good anchoring ground, where ſhips may ride ſafely.

Rice-Bay, on the eaſt ſide of the county, next to Weik, is two or three miles broad, but of dangerous acceſs, becauſe of the blind rocks at the entrance of it. At the bottom of the bay, at the ſouth ſide of it, are the ruins of two ſtrong caſtles, once the ſeat of the Earl of Caithneſs, called Caſtle Sinclaire and Iemego, joined to one another by a draw-bridge, though by ſome ſuppoſed to have been but only one.

In Weik Pariſh is *Stony-hill*, which is ſaid to have had its name from the following execution and caſtration. *Buchanan* ſays, "In the year 1199, Harold, Earl of Orkney and Caithneſs, was ſo exaſperated againſt the Biſhop of this country, for having inſinuated ſomething againſt the then King William, that he apprehended him, cut out his tongue, and put out his eyes; which being repreſented to the King, he ſent forces to Caithneſs, which having defeated the Earl, he was purſued, apprehended, his eyes put out, and then he was hanged, and all his male children emaſculated upon this hill, which has ever ſince been called *Stony-hill*.

The SHIRE of WIGTOUN,

OR

UPPER GALLOWAY,

EXTENDS from the Water of Cree on the eaſt, to the point called the Mull of Galloway, in the Iriſh Sea, comprehending the weſt part of Galloway, and the regality of Glenſhire. It is about twenty-four miles from eaſt to weſt, and the ſame from north to ſouth, but is much indented by Loch Rian, and the Bay of Glenluce, on the north and ſouth ſides. *Galloway* in general is ſo called from the *Gauls*, from whom the ancient inhabitants deſcended. This, which is the moſt weſtern diſtrict, runs out with a peninſula ſo far into the Iriſh Sea, that Ireland may be ſeen from the utmoſt extent of it, as plain as Calais is from Dover. All on the north ſide of it is called the Firth of Clyde, though it is near fifty miles from that river; ſo that all the bay on the ſouth ſide may be reckoned Solway Firth.

It is a hilly country, fitter for breeding of cattle than of bearing corn. The inhabitants not only follow fiſhing in the ſea, but in the rivers and loughs that lie every where under the hills; in which, about the middle of September, they catch

catch an infinite number of eels, whereby it is ſaid they get much profit; as they do alſo by their hardy *Punch Pads*, called Scots Galloways. Though the people have been blamed for not falling into commerce, becauſe there are ſeveral good harbours on the coaſt, yet they are not idle, for they are great huſbandmen, and great breeders of cattle. Galloway had anciently its own Princes and Lords; but now it is an Earldom in the family of the Stewarts.

Wigtoun is the capital of the ſhire, a market town, a royal burgh, the place where the ſheriff holds his courts, and the ſeat of a Preſbytery. It lies near a mouth of a river, in a bay of its own name, where it is eleven miles long and eleven broad. It is a pretty good port, though not near ſo good as Kirkudbright, on the ſame coaſt. It has a very narrow entrance between the two ſtreams of Braidnos and Crea; but is otherwiſe well ſituated for an Emporium, eſpecially for the Plantation trade.

Whitherne is ſuppoſed by *Camden* to be the epiſcopal See of Galloway, which *Bede* calls *Candida Caſa*, and the Engliſh and Scots, *Whitherne*, the latter part of which name ſignifies *Veſſel*, in the the ſame ſenſe as the word *Inkhorn*, is called *Inkern*. The founder of the ſee, called St. Ninian, who was a Briton, built a church here, which was dedicated to St. Martin, the form whereof, *Bede* ſays, was different from that of the Britiſh ſtructures. The town lies on the bank of a bay, is a royal burgh, and a market town, and had formerly a noble priory.

Having thus gone through the ſeveral ſhires in an alphabetical order, we now proceed to give a particular deſcription of the

HEBRIDES,

OR

The WESTERN ISLANDS.

THESE iſlands are very numerous, and ſaid to make one third part of the kingdom; however, they are ſo conſiderable a part of it, that King Robert Bruce, a wiſe and gallant Prince, being on his death-bed, when his ſon was under age, adviſed his nobles not to let any one man have the government of them all. The inhabitants in general ſpeak the Erſe language, and retain the manners, cuſtoms, and habits of the ancient Scots, as the Highlanders do on the continent.

The inhabitants of theſe iſlands had formerly no commerce nor manufacture, and conſequently was very poor, but lived contented in a ſtate of nature. The name of the higheſt dignity is Laird, whoſe power is great, and has all thoſe under his hand who live upon his farms, as their chief ſupport is by agriculture. But a few years have paſſed ſince the Lairds could command a numerous clan to act according to his dictates, and tell them to whom they ſhould be friends or enemies, what

what Kings they ſhould obey, and what religion they ſhould profeſs.

Next to the Lairds are the Tackſmen, who farm the eſtates of the Lairds, and letts them out again to the tenants; the Tackſman in ſome parts is ſaid to pay ſix-pence an acre for land, for which he receives ten-pence. The only gentlemen in theſe iſlands are the Lairds, Tackſmen, and the Miniſters. Of tenants there are different orders, as they poſſeſs greater or leſſer ſtocks. Land is ſometimes leaſed to a ſmall fellowſhip, who live in a cluſter of huts, called a Tenants Town, and are bound jointly and ſeparately for the payment of the rent; theſe are ſaid to employ a number of inferior tenants, who having a hut, and graſs for a certain number of cows and ſheep, pay their rent by a ſtipulated quantity of labour.

The inhabitants begin now to ſhew a dawn of poliſhment, and their life, which was formerly purely poſtoral, with a blind ſubordination to their chief, is ſomewhat varied. The domeſtic ſervants had not, nor have now, but in wealthy families, any pecuniary wages; the maids had ſheep, and are allowed to ſpin for their own cloathing; though the chiefs are diveſted of great part of their prerogatives, yet ſtill in many of the ſmaller iſlands, there is no legal officer, and if a crime is committed, the offender is ſeized, and the Laird executes his right.

The habitations in the Hebrides, are diſtinguiſhed by huts or houſes. By a *houſe*, a building is meant with one ſtone above another; by a *hut*, a dwelling with only one floor. The houſes are ſmall, and the rooms not very cleanly, and filled with an heterogenous mixture of goods and ſtores, &c.

Huts are of many gradations; from muſky dens to commodious dwellings.

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" The wall of a common hut (ſays Dr. *Johnſon*) is always built without mortar, by a ſkilful adaptation of looſe ſtones. Sometimes, perhaps, a double wall of ſtones is raiſed, and the intermediate ſpace filled with earth. The air is then compleatly excluded, ſome walls I think are formed of turf, and then held together by a wattle, or texture of twigs. Of the meaneſt huts, the firſt room is lighted by the entrance, and the ſecond by the round hole. The fire is uſually made in the middle. But there are huts of only one ſtory, inhabited by gentlemen, which have walls cemented with mortar, glaſs windows, and boarded floors. Of theſe all have chimnies, and ſome chimnies have grates.

" The houſe and the furniture are always *nicely* ſuited. We were driven once, by miſſing a paſſage, to the hut of a gentleman, where, after a very liberal ſupper, when I was conducted to my chamber, I found an elegant bed of India cotton, ſpread with fine ſheets. The accommodation was flattering; I undreſſed myſelf, and felt my feet in the mire. The bed ſtood upon the bare earth, which a long courſe of rain had ſoftened into a puddle."

The petty tenants and labouring peaſants, live in miſerable cabins, which will ſcarce ſhelter them from the ſtorms. The boor of Norway is ſaid to make all his own utenſils. In the Hebrides, whatever might be their ingenuity, the want of wood leaves them no materials. They are probably content with ſuch accommodations as ſtones of different forms and ſizes can afford them.

Their food is like their lodging. They ſeldom taſte any animal food, and each man eats from his own ſtock. Fiſh they have great plenty of; their fewel is peat, which is dug out of the marſhes, from the depth of one foot to ſix. That is reckoned

the

the beſt which is the neareſt the ſurface. This they cut into ſquare pieces, and pile it up beſide the houſe to dry.

The chief method of grinding their oats is a ſort of hand mill, though there are water millsin Sky and Rayſa. This mill conſiſts of two ſtones, about a foot and an half in diameter, the lower is a little convex, to which the concavity of the upper muſt be fitted. In the middle of the upper ſtone is a round hole, and on the ſide is a long hurdle. The grinder ſheds the corn gradually into the hole with one hand, and works the handle with the other. The corn ſlides down the convexity of the lower ſtone, and by the motion of the upper, is ground in its paſſage. Theſe ſtones are found in Loch-abar.

Brogues are ſtill in uſe in ſome parts. They are a kind of artleſs ſhoes, ſtitched with thongs ſo looſely, that though they defend the feet from ſtones, they do not exclude the water,

Brogues were formerly made of raw hides, with the ſkin outwards; but they are now made of leather tanned with oak bark, or with birch bark, or the roots of toronentil. In the iſlands the plaid is but rarely worn, the fillibeg, or lower garment, is ſtill very common, and the bonnet is almoſt univerſal. The weather in the winter is chiefly rain or wind, and their froſts have ſeldom power enough to freeze over their ſalt loughs, or inlets of the ſea.

Their native bread is made of oats and barley; of the oatmeal they make their cakes, which are very coarſe and hard, and not palatable to a ſtranger. The barley cakes are thicker and ſofter. They have alſo in the beſt families wheaten bread, but as they have neither yeaſt nor leaven, their bread of every kind is unfermented. They make only cakes, and never mold a loaf.

They

They have plenty of wild fowl, but their geeſe, by feeding in the ſea, have a fiſhy rankneſs; they are of a middle race between the wild and domeſtic kinds. The uſual method with the men in theſe iſlands is as ſoon as they riſe to ſwallow a glaſs of whisky for their morning dram, which they call a *Skalk*. The word *whiſky* ſignifies water, and is applied by way of eminence to *ſtrong water*, or diſtilled liquor. This ſpirit is drawn from barley, and is ſaid by Dr. Johnſon to be preferable to any Engliſh malt brandy. It is ſtrong, but not pungent, and free from the empypreumatic taſte or ſmell. After this dram they proceed to their breakfaſt, in which they are ſaid to excel us. They accompany their tea and coffee, not only with butter, but with honey, conſerve, and marmalade; but in ſome parts of the iſland they pollute the tea tables by plates piled up with large ſlices of Cheſhire cheeſe, which mingles its leſs grateful odours with the fragrance of the tea. Their dinner is little different from an Engliſh one, except that in the place of tarts there are always ſet different preparations of milk. Their ſupper varies not from the variety and plenty of their dinner. The table is always covered with elegant linen. Silver is uſed on all occaſions. The knives, which are neither bright nor ſharp, were not regularly laid on the table, before the prohibition of the uſe of arms and change of dreſs. Thirty years ago the Highlander wore his knife as a companion to his dirk or dagger, and when the company ſet down to meat, the company who had knives, cut the fleſh into ſmall pieces for their women, who, with their fingers, conveyed it to their mouths.

There are a number of ſtreams or freſh lakes in theſe iſlands, which abound with trout and eel, the latter of which, together with pork and bacon,

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is held in abhorrence by the natives, eſpecially thoſe of the Iſle of Sky. The beaſts of prey are foxes, otters, and weazels, all of which are of a larger ſtature than thoſe of England. Though here are mountains, we do not hear of any ſubterraneous treaſures that have been diſcovered. One of the rocks in Col has a black vein, imagined to conſiſt of the ore of lead; but it was never yet opened or aſſayed. In Sky a black maſs was accidently picked up, and brought into the houſe of the owner of the land, who found himſelf ſtrongly inclined to think it a coal, but unhappily it did not burn. It is ſuppoſed ſome valuable ſpecies of marble might be diſcovered if they were to uſe a little pains.

The inhabitants have lately formed a manufacture conſiderably lucrative. Their rocks abound with kelp, a ſea plant, of which theſe aſhes are melted into glaſs. They burn kelp in great quantities, and they ſend it away in ſhips, which come regularly to purchaſe them. This new trade has excited a long and eager litigation between Macdonald and Macleod, for a ledge of rocks, which, till the value of kelp was known, neither of them deſired the reputation of poſſeſſing.

Their cattle are of a middling ſize, and ſell from two to three pounds a head. They go from the iſlands very lean, and are not offered to the butcher till they have been long fatted in Engliſh paſtures; among their black cattle are ſome without horns, called by the natives, *Humble Cows*. Their horſes are like their cows, of a moderate ſize. In Barra and in Rum their horſes are very little, which is attributed to their pecuniary ſuſtenance, and the little care that is taken of them.

The goats are here in plenty, and both them and the ſheep are milked like the cows. A night's meaſure of a goat yields a quart, and of a ſheep a pint. The

people of St. Kilde form ſmall cheeſes of the milk of their ſheep. The ſtags of the mountains are leſs than thoſe of our parks and foreſts, their fleſh not inferior to our veniſon; they are not chaſed with hound and horn as in England, but the ſportſman watches the animal, gun in hand, and when he has wounded him, traces him by the blood. There are few or no rats or mice, but their place is amply ſupplied by the weazel, whoſe exiſtence there perhaps, may be the reaſon of the ſmall numbers of the other ſpecies.

The inhabitants of the Hebrides are of a middle ſtature; the features of the women rather rough, by the inclemency of the weather, and their method of living. The men are very active, but are not very fond, or not able, to undergo a long continuance of hard labour, and are therefore conſidered as habitually idle.

Although in the Hebrides are many ſuperſtitious notions, yet they are almoſt all diſpelled through the vigilance of the miniſters. The Romiſh religion is profeſſed only in Egg and Canna, two ſmall iſlands, into which the reformation never made its way. Martin mentions the reſpect for one Browny, whom they ſuppoſed a ſturdy fairy; who, if fed, and kindly treated, would, as they ſay, do a great deal of work. This is now greatly laid aſide.

It was alſo a cuſtom within this three and thirty years, in Troda, to put milk every Saturday for Greogarch, or *the Old Man with the long Beard.* This has likewiſe been aboliſhed by the miniſter of that place, but they ſtill have a great number of charms, and invocations, the reliques of ancient Popery. They form great pretenſions to the gift of ſecond ſight, and pretend to foretel and ſee viſionary ſcenes of what will happen.

Every

Every great family is ſaid to have formerly had its Bard and Senachi, who were the poet and hiſtorian of the houſe. The laſt word ſignifies *the Man of Talk*, or of *Converſation*. The arms of the natives were anciently the *Glaymore*, or great two-handed ſword, and afterwards the two-edged ſword and target, or buckler, which was ſuſtained on the left arm. In the midſt of the target, which was made of wood, covered with leather, and ſtudded with nails, a ſlender lance of about two feet long, was ſometimes fixed. It was heavy and cumbrous, and accordingly has for ſome time paſt been gradually laid aſide. The dirk, or broad dagger was of more uſe it is thought in private quarrels than in battles. The Lochabar ax is only a ſlight alteration of the old Engliſh bill.

There are many caſtles in the Hebrides, which are yet ſtanding, and many ruins. Theſe caſtles were always built upon points of land, on the margin of the ſea. Dr. *Johnſon* deſcribes them as follows:

"They conſiſt only of ſingle towers, of three or four ſtories, of which the walls are ſometimes eight or nine feet thick, with narrow windows, and cloſe winding ſtairs of ſtone. The top riſes in a cone, or pyramid of ſtone, encompaſſed by battlements. The intermediate floors are ſometimes frames of timber, as in common houſes, and ſometimes arches of ſtone, or alternately ſtone and timber; ſo that there was very little danger from fire. In the centre of every floor, from top to bottom, is the chief room, of no great extent, round which there are narrow cavities, or receſſes, formed by ſmall vacuities, or by a double wall. I know not whether there be any more than one fire-place. They had not capacity to contain many people or much proviſion; but their enemies could ſeldom

ſtay

ſtay to blockade them; for if they failed in the firſt attack their next care was to make their eſcape.

"The walls were always too ſtrong to be ſhaken by ſuch deſultory hoſtilities; the windows were too narrow to be entered, and the battlements too high to be ſcaled. The only danger was at the gates, over which the wall was built with a ſquare cavity, not unlike a chimney, continued to the top. Through this hollow the defendants let fall ſtones upon thoſe who attempted to break the gate, and poured down water, perhaps ſcalding water, if the attack was made with fire. The caſtle of Lochbuy was ſecured by double doors, of which the outer was an iron grate.

"In every caſtle is a well and a dungeon. The uſe of the well is evident. The dungeon is a deep ſubterraneous cavity, walled on the ſides and arched on the top, into which the deſcent is through a narrow door, by a ladder, or a rope, ſo that it ſeems impoſſible to eſcape, when the rope or ladder is drawn up. The dungeon was, I ſuppoſe, in war, a priſon for ſuch captives as were treated with ſeverity, and, in peace, for ſuch delinquents as had committed crimes within the Laird's juriſdiction; for the manſions of many Lairds were, till the late privation of their privileges, the halls of juſtice to their own tenants.

"As theſe fortifications were the productions of mere neceſſity, they are built only for ſafety, with little regard to convenience, and with none to elegance or pleaſure. It was ſufficient for a Laird of the Hebrides, if he had a ſtrong houſe, in which he could hide his wife and children from the next clan. That they are not large nor ſplendid is no wonder. It is not eaſy to find how they were raiſed, ſuch as they are, by men who had no money, in countries where the labourers and artificers could

ſcarcely

ſcarcely be fed. The buildings in different parts of the iſlands ſhew their degrees of wealth and power. I believe that for all the caſtles which I have ſeen beyond the Tweed, the ruins yet remaining of ſome of theſe which the Engliſh built in Wales, would ſupply materials."

Having thus given the beſt general deſcription of their iſlands we could gather, we ſhall next proceed to deſcribe the moſt remarkable of them, in the following order :

Aliſa, or *Ailſa*, *Iſleſay*, a ſteep uninhabited rock, of an amazing height, which from the edges of the precipice aſſumes a pyramidal form, the whole circumference of the baſe is two miles, on the eaſt ſide is a ſtupendous and amazing aſſemblage of precipituous columns or rocks of great height, riſing in wild ſeries, one above the other. Beneath them, amid the ruins that have fallen from time to time, are groves of elder trees, the only trees to be found there, the reſt of the ſurface being almoſt covered with fern and ſhort graſs : It is greatly noted for the vaſt number of wild-fowl which reſort here ; the quadrupeds that inhabit this rock are goats and rabbits. On the verge of the precipice, dwell the gannets and ſhags, beneath are the guillemetes and razor-bills : and under them are the grey gulls and kittikaws. The puffins and ſea-pies are alſo here, and ſome land birds, as ravens, hooded crows, pigeons, wheatears and rock-larks.

The rock belongs to the Earl of Caſſils, who rents it for thirty-three pound per annum, to people who come here to take the young gannets for the table ; and the other birds for the ſale of their feathers. The beſt are caught when the young are ready to take flight, they are taken by means of a long rod furniſhed at the end with a ſhort hair line, and a running nooſe, which is flung down over the neck of

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the bird, and hooked up, and repeated, till ten or twelve dozen are taken.

On the beach are the ruins of a chapel, and here the fiſhermen have tents to reſide in during the ſeaſon for the capture of cod, i. e. from January to April. Higher up, on a difficult aſcent, ſtands the caſtle, a ſquare tower of three ſtories, each vaulted. Within a hundred yards of the place, is a ſpring of fine water. On the top was a ſmall chapel, which was deſigned for devout ſeamen to offer up their prayers or thankſgiving, either againſt or for the deliverance from the dangers of the ſea.

Cumra, the greater and the leſs, are two iſlands ſituate betwixt Bute and Cunningham. The longeſt, which is about a mile in length, is fruitful in corn; and the leſſer abounds with deer. The firſt was remarkable for its church dedicated to St. Columbine, and at preſent for the quantities of beautiful free ſtone; and the firſt has abundance of rabbets.

Carmay, iſle, has a fine harbour to anchor in, which is formed on the north by Carmay, on the ſouth by the little iſle of Sanda: The mouth lies oppoſite to Rum, and about three miles diſtant. The length of the iſland is about three miles: the breadth near one, the ſurface hilly, it was once the property of the biſhop of the iſles, but at preſent of Mr. MacDonald of Clan-Renald.

This iſland has a fertile appearance, being covered with verdure, and plenty of cattle feeding on it, but the inhabitants are poor. The cattle are of a middle ſize, black, long-legged, and have thin hairy maines from the neck along the back, and up part of the tail; they look well, as they have good warm receſſes to retreat to in winter. They export about ſixty head annually; here are but few ſheep, but a great number of horſes: The chief uſe of them in this little diſtrict is to form an annual cavalcade at Michaelmas, of which Mr. Pennant gives the

the following account: "Every man in this iſland mounts his horſe unfurniſhed with ſaddle, and takes behind him either ſome young girl, or his neighbour's wife, and then rides backwards and forwards from the village to a certain croſs, without being able to give any reaſon for the origin of this cuſtom. After this proceſſion is over, they alight at ſome public houſe, when, ſtrange to ſay, the females treat the companions of their ride. When they return to their houſes, an entertainment is prepared with primeval ſimplicity, the chief part is a great oat-cake, called *Struan-Micheil*, or St. Michael's Cake, compoſed of two pecks of meal, and formed like the quadrant of a circle; it is daubed over with milk and eggs, and then placed to harden before the fire.

They marry here very young, the youths at twenty, and the laſſes at ſeventeen years of age, and matrimony is held in ſuch reſpect, that an old maid or an old batchelor is ſcarcely known there. The women are treated here with tenderneſs, and chiefly employed in domeſtic affairs, and not forced to labour in the field.

They have plenty of poultry and eggs, a very advantageous fiſhing of cod and ling might be eſtabliſhed here, there being a ſand bank between this iſle and the rock, *Heiſker*, and another between Skie and Barra; but the poverty of the inhabitants will not enable them to attempt a fiſhing.

All the cloathing is manufactured at home; the women not only ſpin the wool, but wear the cloth, the men make their own ſhoes, tan the leather with the bark of willow, or the roots of the tormentil, and in defect of wax thread, uſe leather thongs.

The iſlands Rum, Muck and Egg form one pariſh, Carmay has about two hundred ſouls in it, almoſt all of which are Roman Catholics, there is neither church,

church, manſe, nor ſchool in the whole pariſh, but a catechiſt in this iſland who has nine pounds a-year from the royal bounty. The miniſter and Popiſh prieſts live at Egg, but as the ſeas are often turbulent, they ſeldom are able to attend their flocks; though it is probable a Popiſh prieſt formerly reſided here, as the ruins of a chapel and a ſmall croſs are ſtill to be ſeen.

Humbla, near here is a lofty ſlender rock that gets into the ſea, it has a little tower on one ſide, at a vaſt height, to which a narrow and horrible path leads, it is ſaid to be ſo ſmall as to contain ſcarce half a dozen people, and to have been built by ſome jealous perſon to confine a handſome wife in.

Cairnbeg-mere, is noted for its ancient fortreſs, or outguard to the Sudereys, or ſouthern Hebrides. It was formerly called *Kiarnaburgh* or *Biarnaburgh*, and in the year 1249, Acno of Norway, King of the Hebrides, entruſted the defence of it to Jon Dungadi, who declined to ſurrender it to Alexander II. of Scotland, who meditated the conqueſt of theſe iſlands, the Macleans poſſeſſed it in 1715, and it was taken and retaken many times during the rebellion.

Colonſay Iſle, is about twelve miles long, three broad, full of rocky hills, running tranſverſely, with variety of pretty meandring vales, full of graſs, and moſt excellent for paſturage, even the hills have plenty of herbage mixed with the rock. The vallies want encloſures and woods, they yield Bear and potatoes, the firſt of which is greatly uſed for diſtillation, to the detriment of the iſlanders, who are obliged to import meal for their ſubſiſtence: They export annually about three hundred head of cattle, at three pound each. They ſow oats here about the middle of April, and produce great quantities of bear, kelp is alſo made in this iſland.

Colonſay

Colonſay is divided from Oronſay by a narrow ſound at low water. The ſoil is good, they have plenty of limeſtone, and a ſufficient quantity of peat. The ſea abounds with fiſh, but the diſtreſſed ſtate of the inhabitants prevents them from enriching themſelves ſo much by all theſe advantages as they might do, if their poverty was not ſo great.

The old inhabitants of this and Oronſay Iſlands, were the Macduffs and Macvierechs. It has been in the poſſeſſion of the Argyle family, who ſold it to an anceſtor of the preſent proprietor, Macneil, about ſixty years ago. Here is chain of ſmall lakes, called Loch-fad; two great erect ſtones, monumental, at Cit-chattan, and a ruined chapel.

Cit-Oran, is the ſeat of the proprietor, Mr. Macneil; his houſe is well ſheltered, and trees grow very vigorouſly in its neighbourhood. Here are great plenty of rabbits, of which a hundred and twenty dozen are exported annually. Vaſt flocks of barnacles appear here in September, and quit the iſland the latter end of April or beginning of May.

Peacocks are found to thrive ſo far North; but neither frogs, toads, vipers, or any kind of ſerpent is found here. Rock ſtone formed of glimmer and quartz, and an imperfect granite are alſo to be met with.

Coll, is another iſle, about half a mile north-eaſt of Caninbeg. It is computed to be about thirteen miles in length, and three in breadth. Both the ends are the property of the Duke of Argyle, but the middle belongs to Maclean, who is called *Coll*, as the only Laird.

This iſle may be ſaid to be one continued rock, of a ſurface much diverſified with rotuberances, and covered with a thin layer of earth, which is not fit for plants to ſtrike deep roots in, therefore they are not very high. The uncultivated parts

are clothed with heath; among which are interſperſed ſpots of graſs and corn.

Coll has many lochs, ſome of which have trouts and eels, and others have yet never been ſtocked. Their quadrupedes are horſes, cows, and ſheep. They have neither deer, hares, nor rabbits. They have no vermin, except rats, which have lately been brought thither by ſea, and are free from ſerpents, frogs, and toads.

The harveſt in Coll and in Lewis is ripe ſooner than in Sky, and the winter in Coll is never cold, but very tempeſtuous. The iſland is populous, and the inhabitants chiefly ſupply their own neceſſities. In every houſe candles are made, both moulded and dipped. Their weiks are ſmall ſhreds of linen cloth. They all know how to extract from the cuddy-fiſh oil from their lamps; and they all tan ſkins and make brogues.

The proprietor of this iſland is a branch of the family of Maclean, who has a neat new houſe near the old caſtle of Coll. This caſtle is built upon a rock, and was the manſion of the Laird till the houſe was erected. The houſe is built upon a rock, is very ſtrong, and having not long been inhabited, is yet in repair. On the wall, not many years ago, was a ſtone, with an inſcription, importing, that, "If any man of the Clan of Maclonich ſhall appear before this caſtle, though he come at midnight, with a man's head in his hand, he ſhall there find ſafety and protection againſt all but the King.

This is an old Highland treaty, made upon a very remarkable occaſion, of which Dr. *Johnſon* gives the following relation:

"Maclean, the ſon of John Gerves, who recovered Coll, and conquered Baroſa, had obtained it, is ſaid, from James the Second, a grant of the lands of Lochiel, forfeited, by ſome offence againſt the State.

"Forfeited

" Forfeited eſtates were not in thoſe days quietly reſigned; Maclean, therefore, went with an armed force to ſieze his new poſſeſſions, and I know not for what reaſon, took his wife with him. The Camerons roſe in defence of their Chief, and a battle was fought at the head of Loch-neſs, near the place where Fort Auguſtus now ſtands, in which Lochiel obtained the victory, and Maclean, with his followers, was defeated and deſtroyed.

" The lady fell into the hands of the conquerors, and being found pregnant, was placed in the cuſtody of Maclonich, one of a tribe or family, branched from Cameron, with orders, if ſhe brought a boy, to deſtroy him, if a girl, to ſpare her.

" Maclonich's wife, who was with child likewiſe, had a girl about the ſame time at which Lady Maclean brought a boy, and Maclonich, with more generoſity to his captive, than fidelity to his truſt, contrived that the children ſhould be changed.

" Maclean being thus preſerved from death, in time recovered his original patrimony; and in gratitude to his friend, made his caſtle a place of refuge to any of the clan that ſhould think himſelf in danger; and as a proof of reciprocal confidence, Maclean took upon himſelf and his poſterity, the care of educating the heir of Maclonich."

Egg, lies not far from Coll, is about three miles in length, and a mile and a half in breadth, and the whole pretty good for paſturage and cultivation. On the ſouth-end of it is a mountain, and on the top of that an high rock, of about one hundred and fifty paces in circumference, with a freſh water-pool in the middle of it; there is only one paſs up to it, ſo that it is a natural fort; on the ſouth-weſt ſide of the

iſle

iſle is a cave, capable of containing ſome hundreds of people; and there are ſeveral medicinal wells in this iſland. The proprietors of this iſland are ſome of the Macdonals; the inhabitants are moſtly papiſts.

Mull-Iſland, lies in the ſhire of Argyle, and for extent is about one third of the Hebrides. It is one ſolid and encompaſſed maſs, of breadth nearly equal to its length; here is a fine circular baſon called Tober Maire bay, which is formed by this iſland on one ſide, and Calve iſle on the other. It takes its name from a chapel and well dedicated to St. Mary. Here in 1588 the Florida, one of Philip's invincible armada, was blown up, after the diſperſion of the fleet; ſome ſay by accident, others by the deſperate reſolution of a Scotchman. Several attempts were made to recover the ſunk treaſure, one in 1688, by William Sacheverel, Eſq. by means of diving bells, with which he ſucceeded ſo far, as it is ſaid to have got up much treaſure. Mr. Pennant had a piece of the wreck given him by an old inhabitant of the place, to be preſerved in memory of this ſignal providence, ſo beautifully acknowledged by Queen Elizabeth, in the medal ſtruck on this occaſion.

Afflavit Deus & Diſſipantur.

The Earl of Argyle, in 1686, may be ſaid to have wrecked both life and fortune, having made his firſt landing here with a few friends, in his fatal invaſion in concert with the Duke of Monmouth. A little farther north is

Bloody Bay, ſo called from the ſea fight between a Macdonald of the Iſles, and his ſon. The former was ſupported by Hector Othar Maclean, the ſame who died gloriouſly at the battle of Flodden, covering his Monarch, James IV. from the arrows of the Engliſh archers.

Dunangal,

Dunangal, is a ruined caſtle of the Macleans, which is ſituate on the oppoſite ſhore of Morvern, the celebrated county of Fingal, which was garriſoned by a ſmall number of the rebels in 1719, but ſurrendered on its being attacked by one of our men of war.

Mull, is divided into three great pariſhes, Tnacy, Roſs, and Kilmore, or Kalkinian. It is generally rocky and barren, and grows not corn enough for the inhabitants, it was part of the dominions of the Lords of the Iſles, afterwards in the poſſeſſion of the Macleans, who ſtill retain half; the other is the litigated property of the Duke of Argyle, whoſe anceſtor poſſeſſed himſelf of it in 1674 on account of a debt.

Demſtaffage Caſtle, before-mentioned, is the place from whence the ancient chair for the coronation of the Scottiſh Kings was removed to Scone.

The caſtle is ſquare; the inſide only eighty-ſeven feet, partly ruinous, partly habitable; at three of the corners are round towers, one of them projects very little; the entrance is towards the ſea, at preſent by a ſtair-caſe; the maſonry appears very ancient, the tops battlemented; this pile is ſeated on a rock, whoſe ſides have been pared to render it precipitous and conformable to the ſhape of the caſtle.

This caſtle was poſſeſſed in the year 1307, by Alexander Mac Dougal, a friend to the Engliſh; but was that year reduced by Robert Bruce, when Mac Dougal ſued for peace with that prince, and was received into favour.

About the year 1455, it appears to have been the reſidence of the Lords of the Iſles; for here James, laſt Earl of Douglas, fled to Donald, and prevailed on him to take up arms, and carry on a plundering war againſt King James the Second.

There

There is a chapel at a ſmall diſtance from the caſtle, which was once an elegant building, but is now in ruins; at one end is an incloſure, or family cemetry; oppoſite to theſe is a high precipice, ending abrupt, and running ſuddenly toward the ſouth eaſt; a perſon concealed in the receſs of the rock, a little beyond the angle, ſurpriſes friends ſtationed at ſome diſtance beneath the precipice with a very remarkable echo of any word, or even ſentence he pronounces, which reaches the laſt diſtinct and unbroken; the repetition is ſingle, but remarkably clear.

Connel, or *Conſhurl*, i. e. the raging flood; it takes its name from a furious cataract of ſalt water at the ebb of ſpring tides; this is occaſioned by the diſcharge of the waters of Lochetive at this place into the ſea; the fall is near ten feet, formed as a narrowing contraction of the jutty out of the rock.

This water, which runs far up the country, and receives the water of Lochraw at Bunow, has at times a conſiderable ſalmon-fiſhing; at a diſtance on the northern bank is Ard Chattau, a priory of monks of Vallis Caulium, founded in the year 1230, by Duncan Maccoul, anceſtor of the Macdougals, of Lorn.

Dun-mac-Sniockian, is about a mile from Connel. It is ſaid to be the ancient Beregonium, or Beregonum, founded by Fergus II. Along the top of the beach is a raiſed mound, the defence againſt a ſudden landing, ſtiled from the idea of its having been a city *Straid a Mhargai*, or market-ſtreet, within this is two rude erect columns, about ſix feet and an half high, and nine in girth; behind theſe a peat moſs: on one ſide a range of low hills, at whoſe neareſt extremity is an entrenchment called Dum-valiere. On the weſtern ſide of the hill is an oblong inſulated hill, on whoſe ſummit the country people

The erect Columns on the Island of Staffa.

people ſay there had been ſeven towers. Near this hill is a Druidical circle, formed of round ſtones, placed cloſe together; the area is twenty-ſix feet in diameter, and about ten feet diſtant from the outſide, is an erect pillar, ſeven feet high.

Staffa Iſle, lies in the midſt of the waves on the weſt of Mull, and riſes to the view with beautiful gloſſy and reſplendent columns, double the height of thoſe that compoſe the giant's-cauſeway in Ireland. The particular account of this beautiful natural curioſity is ſo fully and accurately deſcribed by that ingenious gentleman Joſeph Banks, Eſq. in Mr. Pennant's Tour, that it will no doubt be agreeable to the reader for us to tranſcribe it.

Account of STAFFA,
BY
JOSEPH BANKS, Eſq;

" In the ſound of Mull we came to anchor, on the Morvern ſide, oppoſite to a gentleman's houſe, called Drumnen; the owner of it, Mr. Maclean, having found out who we were, very cordially aſked us aſhore: we accepted his invitation, and arrived at his houſe; where we met an Engliſh gentleman, Mr. Leach, who no ſooner ſaw us, than he told us, that about nine leagues from us was an iſland, where he believed no one even in the Highlands had been, on which were pillars like thoſe of the Giant's-cauſeway: This was a great object to me who had wiſhed to have ſeen the cauſeway itſelf, would time have allowed; I therefore reſolved to proceed directly, eſpecially as it was juſt in the way to theColumb-kill; accordingly having put up two days proviſions, and my little tent, we put off in the boat about one o'clock for our intended voyage, having ordered the ſhip to wait for us in Tobirmore, a very fine harbour on the Mull ſide.

" At

" At nine o'clock, after a tedious paſſage, having had not a breath of wind, we arrived, under the direction of Mr. Maclean's ſon, and Mr. Leach. It was too dark to ſee any thing, ſo we carried our tent and baggage near the only houſe upon the iſland, and began to cook our ſuppers, in order to be prepared for the earlieſt dawn, to enjoy that which from the converſation of the gentlemen, we had now raiſed the higheſt expectations of.

" The impatience which every body felt to ſee the wonders we had heard ſo largely deſcribed, prevented our morning's reſt; every one was up and in motion before the break of day, and with the firſt light arrived at the S. W. part of the iſland, the ſeat of the moſt remarkable pillars; where we no ſooner arrived than we were ſtruck with a ſcene of magnificence which exceeded our expectations, though formed, as we thought, upon the moſt ſanguine foundations: the whole of that end of the iſland ſupported by ranges of natural pillars, moſtly above fifty feet high, ſtanding in natural colonnades according as the bays or points of land formed themſelves: upon a firm baſis of ſolid unformed rock, above theſe, the ſtratum which reaches to the ſoil or ſurface of the iſland, varied in thickneſs, as the iſland itſelf formed into hills or vallies; each hill, which hung over the columns below, forming an ample pediment, ſome of theſe above ſixty feet in thickneſs, from the baſe to the point, formed by the ſloping of the hill on each ſide, almoſt into the ſhape of thoſe uſed in architecture.

" Compared to this what are the cathedrals or the palaces built by men! mere models or playthings, imitations as diminutive as his works will always be when compared to thoſe of nature. Where is now the boaſt of the architect! regularity the only part in which he fancied himſelf to exceed his miſtreſs, nature, is here found in her poſſeſſion, and here

it

it has been for ages undeſcribed. Is not this the ſchool where the art was originally ſtudied, and what had been added to this by the whole Grecian ſchool? a capital to ornament the column of nature, of which they could execute only a model; and for that very capital they were obliged to a buſh of Acanthus: how amply does nature repay thoſe who ſtudy her wonderful works!

"With our minds full of ſuch reflections we proceeded along the ſhore, treading upon another Giant's-cauſeway, every ſtone being regularly formed into a certain number of ſides and angles, 'till a ſhort time we arrived at the mouth of a cave, the moſt magnificent, I ſuppoſe, that has ever been deſcribed by travellers.

"The mind can hardly form an idea more magnificent than ſuch a ſpace, ſupported on each ſide by ranges of columns; and roofed by the bottoms of thoſe, which have been broke off in order to form it; between the angles of which a yellow ſtalagmitic matter has exuded, which ſerves to define the angles preciſely; and at the ſame time vary the colour with a great deal of elegance, and to render it ſtill more agreeable, the whole is lighted from without; ſo that the fartheſt extremity is very plainly ſeen from without, and the air within being agitated by the flux and reflux of the tides, is perfectly dry and wholeſome, free entirely from the damp vapours with which natural caverns in general abound.

"We aſked the name of it, ſaid our guide, the Cave of *Fiuhn*; what is *Fiuhn?* ſaid we, *Fiuhn Mac Coul*, whom the tranſlator of *Oſſian*'s works has called *Fingal*; how fortunate that in this cave we ſhould meet with the remembrance of that chief, whoſe exiſtence, as well as that of the whole Epic Poem, is almoſt doubted in England.

" Enough for the beauties of Staffa, I ſhall now proceed to deſcribe it and its productions more philoſophically :

" The little iſland of Staffa lies on the weſt coaſt of Mull, about three leagues north eaſt from Jona, or the Columb Kill : its greateſt length is about an Engliſh mile, and its breadth about half a one. On the weſt ſide of the iſland is a ſmall bay, where boats generally land : a little to the ſouthward of which, the firſt appearance of pillars are to be obſerved ; they are ſmall, and inſtead of being placed upright, lie down on their ſides, each forming a ſegment of a circle : from thence you paſs a ſmall cave, above which, the pillars now grown a little larger, are inclining in all directions : in one place in particular a ſmall maſs of them very much reſemble the ribs of a ſhip : from hence having paſſed the cave, which if it is not low water, you muſt do in a boat, you come to the firſt ranges of pillars, which are ſtill not above half as large as thoſe a little beyond. Over againſt this place is a ſmall iſland, called in Erſe, *Boo-ſha-la*, ſeparated from the main, by a channel not many fathoms wide ; this whole iſland is compoſed of pillars, without any ſtratum above them ; they are ſtill ſmall, but by much the neateſt formed of any about the place.

" The firſt diviſion of the iſland, for at high water it is divided into two, makes a kind of a cone, the pillars converging together towards the centre : on the other, they are in general laid down flat, and in the front next to the main, you ſee how beautifully they are packed together ; their ends coming out ſquare with the bank which they form : all theſe have their tranſverſe ſections exact, and their ſurfaces ſmooth, which is by no means the caſe with the large ones, which are cracked in all directions.

Borrowdale from the Cliff above the Scotland.

directions. I much queſtion, however, if any one of this whole Iſland of Boo-ſha-la, is two feet in diameter.

" The main iſland oppoſite to Boo-ſha-la, and farther towards the north-weſt, is ſupported by ranges of pillars, pretty erect, and though not tall (as they are not uncovered to the baſe) of larg diameters; and at their feet is an irregular pavement, made by the upper ſides of ſuch as have been broken off, which extends as far under water as the eye can reach. Here the forms of the pillars are apparent; theſe are of three, four, five, ſix, and ſeven ſides; but the numbers of five and ſix are by much the moſt prevailent. The largeſt I meaſured was of ſeven; it was four feet five inches in diameter. I ſhall give the meaſurement of its ſides, and thoſe of ſome other forms which I met with:

No. 1. 4 ſides diam. 1 ft. 5 in.

	Ft.	In.
Side 1	1	5
2	1	1
3	1	6
4	1	1

No. 2. 5 ſides diam. 2 ft. 10 in.

1	1	10
2	1	10
3	1	5
4	1	7½
5	1	8

No. 3. 6 ſides diam. 3 ft. 6 in.

1	0	10
2	2	2
3	2	2
4	1	11
5	2	2
6	2	9

No. 4. 7 ſides diam. 4 ft. 5 in.

1	2	10
2	2	4
3	1	10
4	2	0
5	1	1
6	1	6
7	1	3

" The

" The ſurfaces of theſe large pillars in general are rough and uneven, full of cracks in all directions; the tranſverſe figure in the upright one, never fail to return in their true directions: the ſurfaces upon which we walked were often flat, having neither concavity nor convexity: the larger number, however, were concave, though ſome were very evidently convex; in ſome places the interſtices within the perpendicular figures were filled up with a yellow ſpar: in one place the vein paſſed in among the maſs of pillars, carrying here and there ſmall threads of ſpar. Though they were broken through and through in all directions, yet their perpendicular figures might eaſily be traced: from whence it is eaſy to infer, that whatever the accident might have been, that cauſed the diſlocation, it happened after the formation of the pillars.

" From hence proceeding along ſhore, you arrive at *Fingal's Cave:* its dimenſions, though I have given, I ſhall here again repeat in the form of a table:

	Ft.	In.
Length of the cave from the rock without	371	6
From the pitch of the arch —	250	0
Breadth of ditto, at the mouth —	53	7
At the farther end — —	20	0
Height of the arch at the mouth —	117	6
At the end —— ——	70	0
Height of an outſide pillar —	39	6
Of one at the north-weſt corner —	54	0
Depth of water at the mouth —	18	0
At the bottom ——	9	0

The cave runs into the rock in the direction of north-eaſt by eaſt, by the compaſs.

" Pro-

"Proceeding farther to the north-weſt, you meet with the higheſt ranges of pillars, the magnificent appearance of which is paſt all deſcription: here they are bare to their very baſis, and the ſtratum below them is alſo viſible: in a ſhort time it riſes many feet above the water, and gives an opportunity of examining its quaity. Its ſurface rough, and has often large lumps of ſtone ſticking in it, as if half immerſed; itſelf, when broken, is compoſed of a thouſand heterogenious parts, which, together, have very much the appearance of a lava; and the more ſo as many of the lumps appear to be of the very ſame ſtone of which the pillars are formed: this whole ſtratum lies in an inclined poſition, dipping gradually towards the ſouth-eaſt. As hereabouts is the ſituation of the higheſt pillars, I ſhall mention my meaſurements of them, and the different ſtrata in this place, premiſing that the meaſurements were made with a line, held in the hand of a perſon who ſtood at the top of the cliff, and reaching to the bottom, to the lower end of which was tied a white mark, which was obſerved by one who ſtaid below for the purpoſe: when this mark was ſet off from the water, the perſon below noted it down, and made ſignal to him above, who made then a a mark in his rope; whenever this mark paſſed a notable place, the ſame ſignal was made, and the name of the place noted down as before: the line being all hauled up, and the diſtances between the marks meaſured and noted down, gave, when compared with the book kept below, the diſtance, as for inſtance in the cave:

"No. 1. in the book below, was called from the water to the foot of the firſt pillar in the book above; No. 1 gave thirty-ſix feet eight inches, the higheſt of that aſcent, which was compoſed of broken pillars.

No.

No. 1. Pillar at the weſt corner of Fingal's Cave.

	Ft.	In.
1. From the water to the foot of the pillar	12	10
2. Height of the pillar ——	37	3
3. Stratum above the pillar —	66	9

No. 2. Fingal's Cave.

1. From the water to the foot of the pillar	36	8
2. Height of the pillar ——	39	6
3. From the top of the pillar to the top of the arch ——	31	4
4. Thickneſs of the ſtratum above	34	4
By adding together the three firſt meaſurements, we got the height of the arch from the water.	117	6

No. 3. Corner pillar to the weſtward of Fingal's Cave.

Stratum below the pillar of lava, like matter —— ——	11	0
Length of pillar ——	54	0
Stratum above the pillar ——	61	6

No. 4. Another pillar to the weſtward.

Stratum below the pillar ——	17	1
Height of the pillar ——	50	0
Stratum above —— ——	51	1

No. 5. Another pillar farther to the weſtward.

Stratum below the pillar ——	19	8
Height of the pillar —— —	55	1
Stratum above — —— —	54	7

" The

"The ſtratum above the pillars, which is here mentioned, is uniformly the ſame, conſiſting of numberleſs ſmall pillars, bending and inclining in all directions, ſometimes ſo irregularly that the ſtones can only be ſaid to have an inclination to aſſume a columnar form; in others more regular, but never breaking into, or diſturbing the ſtratum of large pillars, whoſe tops every where keep an uniform and regular line.

"Proceeding now along ſhore, round the north end of the iſland, you arrive at *Oua-na-ſcarve*, or the *Corvorant's Cave*: here the ſtratum under the pillars is lifted up very high; the pillars above it are conſiderably leſs than thoſe at the north-weſt end of the iſland, but ſtill very conſiderable. Beyond is a bay, which cuts deep into the iſland, rendering it in that place not more than a quarter of a mile over. On the ſides of this bay, eſpecially beyond a little valley, which almoſt cuts the iſland into two, are two ſtages of pillars, but ſmall; however, having a ſtratum betwixt them exactly the ſame as that above them, formed of inumerable little pillars, ſhaken out of their places and leaning in all directions."

"Having paſſed this bay, the pillars totally ceaſe; the rock is of dark brown ſtone, and no ſigns of regularity occur till you have paſſed round the ſouth-eaſt end of the iſland (a ſpace almoſt as large as that occupied by the pillars) which you meet again on the weſt ſide, beginning to form themſelves irregularly, as if the ſtatum had an inclination to that form, and ſoon arrive at the bending pillars where I began.

"The ſtone of which the pillars are formed, is a coarſe kind of baſaltes, very much reſembling the Giant's Cauſeway in Ireland, though none of them are near ſo neat as the ſpecimens of the latter, which I have ſeen at the Britiſh Muſeum; owing chiefly

chiefly to the colour, which in our's is a dirty brown, in the Iriſh a fine black: Indeed the whole production ſeems very much to reſemble the Giant's Cauſeway; with which I ſhould willingly compare it, had I any account of the former before me."

Gigha Iſland is about ſix miles long and one broad, and is the moſt eaſtern part of the Hebrides. The ſoil here is a mixture of rock, paſture, and arable. There are no high hills in it. The chief produce of this iſland is barley, bear, oats, flax, and potatoes.

This iſland contains about five hundred inhabitants, and the revenue is about ſix hundred pounds a year, moſt of it belonging to Mr. Macneile of Tavniſh. It had been long in poſſeſſion of this family in old times, who were diſpoſſeſſed of it in 1549, by the Clan Donald, but recovered again, and the time of its reſtoration is not mentioned.

Here is a little well, to which formerly was attributed a moſt miraculous quality, for in old time, if ever the chieftain lay herein wind-bound, thought himſelf certain of a favourable gale, by cauſing the well to be cleaned.

Here are ſome antient curioſities; in the ruins of a church are to be ſeen ſome tombs, with two-handed ſwords. At Kil-Chattan is a great rude column, ſixteen feet high and four broad, and eight inches thick, and near it a cairn. On a line with this, at *Chow-a-chara*, is another; and ſtill higher in the ſame direction, at *Craoe-a-Crois*, is a croſs and three cairns; probably the croſs after the introduction of Chriſtianity, was formed out of a Pagan monument, ſimilar to the two former.

In a bottom, a little eaſt from thence, is a large artificial mount, of a ſquare form, growing leſs and leſs towards the top, which is flat, and has the veſtige of a breaſt wall around. This is probably

by the work of the Danes, the neighbouring nation.

Here are the common gull, common ſand-piper, ſea-pye, and other birds common to this iſland.

Cara, is an iſland of one mile long, divided by a narrow channel ſouth of Gigha. It is inhabited only by one family, and had once a chapel.

Jura, is about twelve miles from Gigha, is ſaid to be about thirty-four miles long, and about ten broad, and the moſt rugged of the Hebrides. It belongs to the Duke of Argyle, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Macneile of Colonſay, and Mr. Campbell of Chawfield.

This iſland is very mountainous, naked and impoſſible to be cultivated, except on the ſouth, and a little of the weſtern ſides. The produce is cattle, horſes, ſheep, whoſe fleeces are of moſt excellent fineneſs, and numbers of goats. Bear and oats are raiſed here in good ſeaſon, but they convert a great part of their grain into whiſky. But the chief food of the common people is potatoes and ſhell-fiſh. Their fern aſhes brings in about an hundred pounds a year; about two hundred tons of kelp is burnt annually, and ſold from three to four pounds per ton.

Sloes are the only fruits of the iſland. Acid for punch is made of the berries of the mountain aſh; and a kind of ſpirit is alſo diſtilled from them. The juice of the tops of heath boiled ſupplies them with a yellow for dying; the roots of the white water lilly, with a dark brown, &c.

The quadrupedes of Jura are about an hundred ſtags; ſome wild cats, otters, ſtoats, rats, and ſeals. The feathered game, black-cocks, grous, ptarmigans and ſnipes. The ſtags are thought to have been here formerly numerous, for the original name of the iſland was *Deiray*, or *the Iſle of Deer*,

ſo called by the Norwegians, from the obſervance of thoſe noble animals.

The women are noted to die ſeldom in child-bed, are very prolific, and often bear twins. The air is very wholeſome, and the inhabitants live to a great age; mention is made of one Gillour Maccrain, whoſe age exceeded that of either Jenkins or Par, for he had ſeen an hundred and eighty Chriſtmas's in his own houſe, and died in the reign of Charles I. Mr. *Pennant* ſpeaks of men of ninety years, who work, and that there is now living a woman of eighty, who can run down a ſheep; he alſo ſays, they ſtill obſerve ſome ſuperſtition here. The old women, when they undertake any cure, mumble over certain rythmitical incantations. They preſerve a ſtick of the witches tree, or mountain aſh, as a protection againſt elves.

In this iſland is a little worm, called a *Fillan*, ſmall as a thread, and not an inch in length. It inſinuates itſelf (like the Fuira of Linndeus) under the ſkin, cauſes a redneſs and great pain, flies ſwiftly from part to part; but is curable by a pultice of cheeſe and honey.

The goat-herds, and the peaſants who attend the herds of milch cows, have *Sheelins*, or ſummer huts. They are of different forms, ſome oblong, ſome conic, and ſo low as only to admit entrance by creeping through a vacancy made by diſplacing a faggot of birch twigs, placed there occaſionally. They are conſtructed with branches of trees, covered with ſods: the furniture, a bed of heath, placed on a bank of ſod, two blankets and a rug; ſome dairy veſſels, above, certain pendant ſhelves made of baſket work, to hold the cheeſe.

The *Paps of Jura* conſiſt of three very high mountains, called *Beinn-a-Chalois*, or the mountain of the Sound: *Beinn Sheunta*, or the hallowed

mountain

A Cottage in Ilay.

Sheelins in Jura, and a distant View of the Paps.

mountain; *Beinn-an-oir*, or the Mountain of Gold. They are compoſed of vaſt ſtones, covered with moſſes near the barſe, but all above bare, and unconnected with each other. The aſcent of this mountain is very difficult, but when accompliſhed, it fully repays the trouble, by the extent and wonderful proſpect it affords.

Fruchlan, a ſmall iſland near the ſhore, has a ruined tower of a ſquare form on the top; a great Foſs has been cut in the weſt ſide of the rock, over which formerly was a draw-bridge. It was in former times called the *Caſtle of Claig*, and was the priſon where the Macdonalds kept their captives.

Iſlay, in Erſe, Iſle, is an hilly iſland, the loftieſt hills are *Aird inis duil*, *Diur behinn*, and *Sy Arbh-bhein*. It is of a ſquare form, deeply indented on the ſouth by the great bay of Loch-an-daul. It is parted from Jura by the Sound, about fourteen miles long and about one broad.

The produce of the ſoil of this iſle is bear, oats, ſome wheat, and much flax. The inhabitants are very poor, and their cottages afford nothing but ſcenes of miſery. It abounds with cattle, and they have fine manures for their land, if they were inſtructed to make uſe of them. They have ſea-wrack, coral, ſhell-ſand, rock, pit-marle, and a tract of thirty-ſix ſquare miles of lime-ſtone.

Here are ſaid to be about ſeven or eight thouſand inhabitants, great numbers of whom are employed in the mines and fiſhery. The women ſpin.

The animals of this iſland are,—Quadrupeds; ſtoats, weazles, otters, and hares. Birds; eagles, falcons, herons, &c. Fiſh; plaiſe, ſmall dabs, large dabs, mullets, &c. and that rare fiſh, the lepado-gaſter of M. Govan. They have ſwarms of vipers here.

The

The inhabitants have a number of ancient diverſions and ſuperſtitions. They have charms and arunlets to revenge themſelves of their evil witches, who they often imagine injures their cows and other cattle.

The mines here conſiſt chiefly of lead ore mixed with copper, which makes it expenſive and troubleſome to ſeparate. Vaſt ſtrata of that ſpecies of iron called *bog-ore*, of the concreted kind. Veins of emery, ſome quickſilver, and ſilver.

The hill of *Dum-Bhorairag*, has on the top a Daniſh Fort, circular, and about fourteen feet high; the maſonry excellent, but without mortar; the walls are twelve feet thick, within which is a gallery, the *Caſerne*, or garriſon, where the arms were lodged. The entrance is low, covered at the top with great flat ſtones, and on each ſide is a hollow, probably intended for guard-rooms. The inſide of the fort is a circular area, of fifty-two feet diameter, with a ſtone ſeat running all round the bottom of the wall, about two feet high, ſuppoſed to be a reſt for the chieftains and ſoldiers.

Under another work, at the exterior part of the fort, is a kind of ſally-port, and round the whole is a deep foſs. Not far from this fort are the ruins of a chapel dedicated to St. Columba, and near it an ancient croſs.

Kitarow, is a village which ſtands on the great bay of Loch-in-daal; near it is the ſeat of the proprietor of the iſland. There is a curious column in the church-yard, with the top broken off, and near it is a flat ſtone, with a hole in the middle. The firſt is ſuppoſed by Mr. *Pennant*, to be the ſhaft of a croſs, and the laſt, the pedeſtal.

At *Tradaig*, near the head of the bay, are three deep hollows, formerly lined with ſtone; theſe were the watch towers of the natives, from which they watched

watched the motions of invaders from the ſeas. Near them is a great column of rude ſtones.

Kil-choman was the reſidence of the great Macdonald: here is a deep glen, where, it is ſaid, he kept his fat cattle; the harbour of Macdonald, a little diſtance from it, had formerly piers, with doors to ſecure his ſhipping.

At *Doun-vallan* are ſome high rocks projecting into the ſea. A path leads to the top, and there are ſtrong tranſverſe dikes on the aſcent of each; in ſome parts hollows, where the occupiers uſed to retreat and defend themſelves at the laſt extremity. Here are alſo other retreats in the neighbourhood, formed by ſmall holes in the ground, ſufficient to hold a ſingle man in a ſitting poſture. The top is covered with a broad ſtone, and that with earth; here the defeated took refuge till their enemies were diſperſed, which was ſeldom a long time.

The Cave of *Saneg-moor* is a beautiful curioſity. The entrance to it is difficult, the inſide is wonderful, the roof is formed of ſolid rock, which returns the report of a musket with a noiſe like thunder. Within this cave is another, to which you enter by a fine rocky arch. This again divides into numbers of far winding paſſages, ſometimes opening into fine wide expanſes, again cloſing for a long ſpace into galleries, paſſable but with difficulty. Here is a fine echo, which reverberates and dies away in a gentle declining murmur.

Loch Drumond is celebrated for the battle of Traii-Dhrainard, in 1598, between the Lords of the Iſles and Sir Lauchlin Maclean, of Mull; wherein the latter was ſlain, with fourſcore of his principal kinſmen, and two hundred of his principal ſoldiers, who covered the body of their chieftain.

About

About the centre of Iſle is *Lochfinlagan*, a narrow piece of water, about three miles in circumference. In it is an iſland, famous for the principal reſidence of Macdonald. The ruins of his palace and chapel are ſtill to be ſeen, and likewiſe the ſtone on which he ſtood to be crowned Lord of the Iſles.

A ſmall diſtance from it is another iſland, called *Iſlan-na-Corlle*, or the Iſland of Council, from his council which he aſſembled here.

Creg-a-nair-gid, or the Rock of Silver Rent, and *Crag-a-mione*, or the Rock of Rents in Kind, are two rocks, oppoſite each other, at the mouth of a harbour, on the ſouth ſide of the iſland, which were ſaid to take their names from the rents which were uſed to be paid upon them, when the Iſle of Man was part of the kingdom of the Iſles.

Uamh-Fhearing, or *Uarn mhies*, is a celebrated cavern on the Iſlan Coaſt, near the mouth of the Sound. Some families retire to it in ſummer, as their *ſheelins* or ſummer reſidence.

Oranſay Iſle is three miles over, divided from Colonſay by a narrow Sound at low water. This iſland is high and rocky, except on the ſouth, where it is low and ſandy. It is rented by Mr. Macneile, and is only one farm, which yields bear, flax and potatoes.

Here are the ruins of an ancient monaſtery, founded, as ſome ſay, by St. Columba; but, according to *Pennant*, by the Lords of the Iſles, for Canons regular of St. Auguſtine, dependant on the Abbey of Holyrood at Edinburgh. The church is fifty-nine feet long and eighteen broad, with many antique tombs and ſculptures of the ancient Highlanders.

One of its abbots, of the name of Macdufie, lies beneath an arch in the ſide chapel. There is a ſtone near it adorned with foliage, a ſtag ſurrounded

rounded with dogs, and a ſhip with full ſail; with the following inſcription round it.

Hic Jacet Murchardus Macdufie de Collonſa,
An. Do. 1539, menſe mart,
Ora me ille, Ammen.

There is placed a long pole near the tomb, in memory of the enſign ſtaff of the family, which had been preſerved miraculouſly for two hundred years, on which the fate of the Macduffian race depended, according to tradition. This Murchardus is ſaid to have been executed by the Lord of the Iſles for his oppreſſion.

A ſquare of forty-one feet, adjoining to the church, forms a cloiſter, one of its ſides is ruined. There are ſeveral other buildings, but all in a ruinous ſtate. An elegant croſs is ſtill ſtanding, twelve feet high, one foot ſeven broad, and five inches thick.

This iſland takes its name from Oran, who, with St. Columba, having made a vow never to ſettle within ſight of their native country, landed here, and aſcended one of the rocks, but Ireland appearing to their view, they quitted it, and retired to Jona.

On the top of the rock the ſaints aſcended, is a retreat of the old inhabitants, protected by a ſtrong dike, and advanced works. Below is a mount, on which is ſuppoſed to have been a ſmall Daniſh fort.

Here are a number of rocks divided by narrow paſſages, where aſſemble a number of *Eider-ducks*, and other wild-fowls. Here are a number of ſeals. They take the great ſpecies on a great rock, called *Duhirtach*, it is about a mile round, and reported to be the neareſt of any to America.

Jona

Jona is an iſland belonging to the pariſh of Roſs, in Mull. It is three miles long, and one broad. Its name is derived from a Hebrew word, which ſignifies a Dove, alluſive to St. Columba, the founder of its fame. The Sound of Jona is bounded on the eaſt by the Iſland of Mull, and on the weſt by that of Jona. The veſſels ſometimes anchor here, yet the ſafeſt anchorage is on the eaſt ſide, between a little iſle and that of Mull.

The ſoil is a compound of ſand and comminuted ſea ſhells, mixed with black loam. The produce is chiefly flax and potatoes; oats do not ſucceed ſo well. The number of inhabitants are about an hundred and fifty. But, *Pennant* ſays, they are the moſt ſtupid and lazy of all the iſlanders; yet many of them boaſt of their deſcent from the companions of St. Columba.

After St. Columba had left Ireland in the year 565, and landed at Oranſay, which he left on account of its affording a ſight of his native country, he came to Jona, which was then named Hy, he aſcended many of the rocks, and erected on each a heap of ſtones, and not being able to diſcover Ireland from any of them, reſolved to fix his abode in this iſland. One of theſe rocks is to this day named *Carnan-Chul-reb* Eirinn, i. e. the eminence of the back turned to Ireland.

The great ſanctity of manners of Columba, and a miracle he wrought, ſoon gained him the favour of the Pictiſh King Bradeus, who gave him this little iſle, where he founded a cell of Canons regular. The gift of *ſecond-ſight* was alſo attributed to this ſaint, he having foretold the victory of Adan over the Picts and Saxons, the very moment it happened. He lived here an exemplary life to a great age, buried Convallus and Kinnatil, two Kings of Scotland, and was interred here himſelf. Though

the

General View of Rome.

the Iriſh pretend, his remains were buried with thoſe of St. Bridget and St. Peter, at Down, according to the epitaph:

Hi tres in Duno tumulo tumulantur in Uno;
Brigida, Patricius, atque Columba pius.

In the year 807, the monks were diſturbed by the Danes, who killed ſeveral of them, and obliged them to retreat from their cell, with their abbot Celluch. Nor was it repealed till ſeven years after, when the Danes retreated from the iſland, it then received a different order of monks, called Chenices, which remained there till the diſſolution.

The town here conſiſts of about fifty houſes, thatched with bear ſtraw pulled up by the roots, and faſtened on the roof with ropes made of heath. There are ſome others which have a better appearance than the reſt, ſuppoſed to have belonged to ſome of its former inhabitants, when it was in a flouriſhing condition.

The ruins of a nunnery appear at a little diſtance from the village, it was conſecrated to St. Oran, and filled with Canoneſſes of St. Auguſtine.

The church was fifty-eight feet by twenty. The floor of the eaſt end, which is entire, is ſome feet thickly covered with cow-dung, the inhabitants permitting the cattle to ſhelter here, but are too lazy to remove this fine manure, which has been gathering there for more than a century.

Mr. *Pennant* having cauſed a part of this dunghill to be removed, he diſcovered the tomb of the laſt prioreſs. "Her figure is cut on the face of a ſtone; an angel on each ſide ſupports her head; and above them is a little plate and a comb. The prioreſs occupies only one half of the ſurface; the other is filled with the form of the Virgin Mary, with her head crowned and mitred; the Child in

her arms, and to denote her the Queen of Heaven, a ſun and moon appear above. At the feet is this addreſs, from the prioreſs; *Sacta Maria* ora pro me. And around the Lady is deſcribed, *Hic Jacet Domina*, Luna Donaldis Terleti *filia quondam prioriſſa de Jona*, quæ obiit anno m°. d°. XImo. ejus animam *Altiſſimo* commendamus.

" There was another place for the burial of the nuns on the outſide; where, at a reſpectable diſtance from the virtuous recluſes lies, a frail ſiſter.

" This nunnery (continues *Pennant*) could never have been founded, as ſome aſſert, in the days of St. Columba, who was no admirer of the fair ſex; in fact, he held them in ſuch an abhorrence, that he deteſted all cattle on their account, and would not permit a cow to come within his ſacred walls, becauſe, *Sfar am bi bo, bidh Bean, Sfar am be bean hi, dh mallacha.*" " Where there is a cow, there muſt be a woman, and where there is a woman there muſt be miſchief."

From the nunnery is a broad paved way to the cathedral; another branches off to the Bay of Martyrs; and a third, the narroweſt of the three, points to the hills. On the firſt is a large elegant croſs, called Maclean's Croſs; one of the three hundred and ſixty which were ſtanding at the reformation, and ordered to be deſtroyed by a provincial aſſembly held in this iſland.

Reilig Orain, or *the Burying-place of Oran*, is partly filled with tombs, but ſo over-grown with weeds as ſcarce to be ſeen. It was the favourite place of interment for a great number of monarchs and others, as every one was deſirous of being buried in this holy ground.

" The chapel of St. Oran ſtands in this place, which legend reports to have been the firſt building attempted

attempted by St. Columba: by the working of ſome evil ſpirit, the walls fell down as often as they were built up.

"After ſome conſultation, it was pronounced, that they never would be permanent till a human victim was buried alive. Oran, a companion of the ſaint, generouſly offered himſelf, and was interred accordingly: at the end of three days St. Columba had the curioſity to take a favorite look at his old friend, and cauſed the earth to be removed: to the ſurprize of all beholders, Oran ſtarted up, and began to reveal the ſecrets of his priſon-houſe, and particularly declared, that all that had been ſaid of hell was a meer joke. This dangerous impiety ſo ſhocked Columba, that with great policy he ordered the dirt to be flung in again: poor Oran was overwhelmed, and an end for ever was put to his preaching. His grave is near the door, diſtinguiſhed only by a plain red ſtone."*

In Oran's Chapel are ſeveral tombs with ornaments and inſcriptions. But there are a great number which are rendered intelligible; among the reſt is a red unpoliſhed ſtone, about ſeventy feet ſouth of the chapel, under which lies a nameleſs King of France. But the memory of the famous old Doctor of Mull has had a better fate, and is preſerved in theſe words:

Hic Jacet Johannae Belonus Maclenown familiæ,
Medicus qui mortuus eſt 19 Novembris, 1657,
Æt 63. Donaldus Belomro fecit, 1674.

Ecce cadit jaculo victricus noſter iniquæ,
Qui toties alios ſolveral ipſe muli,
Sol Dea Gloria.

The

* Pennant.

The precincts of this tomb were privileges of a girth, or ſanctuary; and a little to the north of this incloſure is the cathedral, the hiſtory and account of which is ſo accurately deſcribed in *Pennant*'s Tour, that it will, no doubt be acceptable to the reader.

" The cathedral lies a little to the north of this incloſure; is in the form of a croſs. The length from eaſt to weſt is an hundred and fifteen feet. The breadth twenty-three. The length of the tranſept ſeventy. Over the centre is a handſome tower: on each of which is a window with ſtone work of diffent forms in every one.

" On the ſouth ſide of the chancel are ſome Gothic arches ſupported by pillars, nine feet eight inches high, including the capitals; and eight feet nine inches in circumference. The capitals are quite peculiar; carved round with various ſuperſtitious figures, among others is an angel weighing of ſouls.

" The altar was of white marble, veined with grey, and is vulgarly ſuppoſed to have reached from ſide to ſide of the chancel: but Mr. Sacheverel, who ſaw it when almoſt entire, aſſures us, that the ſize was ſix feet by four.

" The demolition of this ſtone was owing to the belief of the ſuperſtitious; who were of opinion, that a piece of it conveyed to the poſſeſſor ſucceſs in whatever he undertook. A very ſmall portion is now left; and even that we contributed to diminiſh.

" Near the altar is the tomb of the abbot Mackinnon. His figure lies recumbent, with this inſcription round the margin, " Hic jacet Johannes Mac-Fingone abbas de Hy, que, obiit anno Domini Milleſſimo quingenteſſimo cujus animæ propitietur Deus altiſſimus. Amen.

" On

" On the other ſide is the tomb and figure of abbot Kenneth.

" On the floor is the effigy of an armed knight, with a whilk by his ſide, as if he had juſt returned from the feaſt of ſhells in the hall of Fingal.

" All the tombs lie eaſt and weſt; the head to the weſt; probably from a ſuperſtition that at the general reſurrection they may riſe with their faces to the eaſt.

" Among theſe funeral ſubjects, the interment (a few years ago) of a female remarkable for her lineage muſt not be omitted. She was a direct deſcendant and the laſt of the Clan-an-oiſter, oſtiarii, or door-keepers to the monaſtery. The firſt of the family came over with Columba, but falling under his diſpleaſure, it was decreed on the imprecation of this irritable ſaint, that never more than five of his clan ſhould exiſt at one time; and in conſequence when a ſixth was born, one of the five was to look for death. This, report ſays, always happened till the period that the race was extinguiſhed in this woman.

" It is difficult to ſay, when the preſent church was built: If we may credit Boethius, it was rebuilt by Maulduinus, in the ſeventh century out of the ruins of the former. But the preſent ſtructure is far too magnificent for that age. Moſt of the walls are built with red granite from the Nuns Iſle in the Sound.

" From the ſouth-eaſt corner are two parallel walls about twelve feet high, and ten feet diſtant from each other. At preſent they are called Dorus tràgh, or the door to the ſhore: are ſuppoſed to have been continued from the cathedral to the ſea, to have been roofed, and to have formed a covered gallery the whole way.

" In

" In the church-yard is a fine croſs, fourteen feet high, two feet two inches broad, and ten inches thick, made of a ſingle piece of red granite. The pedeſtal is three feet high.

" Near the ſouth-eaſt is Mary's Chapel. Beſides this, we are informed, that there were ſeveral others founded by the Scottiſh monarchs, and the Reguli of the Iſles.

The monaſtery lies behind the cathedral. It is in a moſt ruinous ſtate; a ſmall remnant of a cloiſter is left. In a corner are ſome black ſtones, held ſo ſacred, but for what reaſon I am ignorant, that it was cuſtomary to ſwear by them: perhaps from their being neighbours to the tutelar ſaint, whoſe grave is almoſt adjacent.

" Boethius gives this monaſtery an earlier antiquity than perhaps it can juſtly claim. He ſays, that after the defeat of the Scots, at the battle of Munda, in the year 379: the ſurvivors, with all the religious fled to this iſland; and were the original founders of this houſe. But the account given by the venerable Bede is much more probable, that St. Columba was the original founder, as has been before related.

" This iſle, ſays the Dean, *hes beine richlie Dotat* by the Scotch Kings. And mentioned ſeveral little iſlands that belonged to it, which he calls, Soa, Naban, Moroan, Reringe, Inch Kenzie, Eorſay, and Kannay, but if theſe were all the endowments, they would never ſerve to lead the religious into the temptations of luxury.

" Columba was the firſt abbot: he and his ſucceſſors maintained a juriſdiction over all the other monaſteries that branched from this; and over all the monks of this abbey that exerciſed the prieſtly or even epiſcopal function in other places. One of the inſtitutes of Loyola ſeems here to have been very early eſtabliſhed, for the *elves* of this houſe

ſeem

ſeem not to think themſelves freed from their vow of obedience to the abbot of Jona. Bede ſpeaks of the ſingular pre-eminence, and ſays, that the iſland always had for a governor an Abbot-Preſbyter, whoſe power (by a very uncommon rule) not only every province, but even the biſhops themſelves, obeyed. From this account, the enemies to epiſcopacy have inferred, that the rank of Biſhop was a novelty, introduced into the church in corrupt times; and the authority they aſſumed was an errant uſurpation, ſince a ſimple abbot, for ſo conſiderable a ſpace was permitted to have the ſuperiority. In anſwer to this, Archbiſhop Uſſher advances, that the power of the abbot of Jona was only local; and extended only to the biſhop who reſided there: for after the conqueſt of the Iſle of Man by the Engliſh, and the diviſion of the ſee after that event, the biſhop of the iſles made Jona his reſidence, which before was in Man. But notwithſtanding this, the venerable Bede ſeems to be a ſtronger authority, than that of the Ulſter Annals, quoted by the archbiſhop, which pretend no more than that a biſhop had always reſided at Jona, without even an attempt to refute the poſitive aſſertion of the moſt reſpectable author we have (relating to church matters) in thoſe primitive times.

" North of the monaſtery are the remains of the biſhop's houſe; the reſidence of the biſhops of the iſles after the Iſle of Man was ſeparated from them. This event happened in the time of Eward I. On their arrival, the abbots permitted to them the uſe of their church, for they never had a cathedral of their own, except that in the Iſle of Man. During the time of the Norwegian reign, which laſted near two hundred years, the biſhops were choſen without reſpect of country, for we find French, Norwegian, Engliſh, and Scotch among the prelates; and

and they were generally, but not always, conſecrated at Drontheim. This ſee was endowed with thirteen iſlands; but ſome of them were forced from them by the tyranny of ſome of the little chieftains; thus for example, Raſa, as the honeſt Dean ſays, was perteining to Mac-Gyllychallan by the ſword, and to the biſhop of the iſles by heritage.

"The title of theſe prelates, during the conjunction of Man and Sodor, had been univerſally miſtaken, till the explication of that moſt ingenious writer, Dr. Macpherſon: it was always ſuppoſed to have been derived from Soder, an imaginary town, either in Man or Jona; whoſe derivation was taken from the Greek Soter, or Saviour. During the time that the Norwegians were in the poſſeſſion of the iſles, they divided them into two parts; the Northern, which comprehended all that lay on the north of the point of Arnamurchan, and were called the *Nordereys*, from *Norder* North, and *ey* an Iſland. And the *Sudereys* took in thoſe that lay to the ſouth of that promontory. This was only a civil diviſion for the ſake of governing theſe ſcattered dominions with more facility; for a ſeparate viceroy was ſent to each, but both were ſubject to the ſame juriſdiction civil and eccleſiaſtical. But as the Sudereys was the moſt important, that had the honour of giving name to the biſhoprick, the Iſle of Man retained both titles, like England unites that of France, notwithſtanding many centuries have elapſed ſince the right of each to the now uſurped titles are loſt.

"Proceed on our walk. To the weſt of the convent is the Abbot's-mount, overlooking the whole. Beneath ſeem to have been the gardens, once well cultivated, for we are told that the monks

monks tranſplanted from other places, herbs both eſculant and medicinal.

" Beyond the mount are the ruins of a kiln, and a granary: and near it was the mill. The lake or pool that ſerved it lay behind; is now drained, and is the turbery, the fuel of the natives: it appears to have been once divided, for all along the middle runs a raiſed way, pointing to the hills. They neglect at preſent the convenience of a mill, and uſe only *querns*.

" North from the granary extends a narrow flat, with a double dike and foſs on one ſide, and a ſingle dike on the other. At the end is a ſquare containing a cairn, and ſurrounded with a ſtone dike. This is called a burial place: it muſt have been in very early times cotemporary with other cairns, perhaps in the days of Druidiſm. For Biſhop Pocock mentions, that he had ſeen two ſtones ſeven feet high, with a third laid acroſs on their tops, an evident *Cromleh*: he alſo adds, that the Iriſh name of the iſland was *Iniſh Drumſh*; which agrees with the account I have ſomewhere read, that Jona had been the ſeat of Druids expelled by Columba, who found them there.

" Before I quit this height, I muſt obſerve, that the whole of their religious buildings were covered on the north ſide by dikes, as a protection from the northern invaders, who paid little regard to the ſanctity of their characters.

" The public was greatly intereſted in the preſervation of this place, for it was the repoſitory of moſt of the antient Scotch records. The library here muſt alſo have been invaluable, if we can depend upon Boethius, who aſſerts, that Fergus II. aſſiſting Alaric the Goth, in the ſacking of Rome, brought away, as ſhare of the plunder, a cheſt of books, which he preſented to the monaſtery of Jona. Æneas Sylvius, afterwards Pope Pius II.

intended, when he was in Scotland, to viſit the library in ſearch of the loſt books of Livy, but was prevented by the death of King James I. A ſmall parcel of them were in 1525 brought to Aberdeen, and great pains were taken to unfold them, but through age, and the tenderneſs of the parchment, little could be read; but from what the learned were able to make out, the work appeared by the ſtyle, to have rather been a fragment of Saluſt than of Livy. But the regiſter and records of the iſland, all written on parchment, and probably other more antique and valuable remains, were all deſtroyed by that worſe than *Gothic Synod*, who, at the reformation declared war againſt all ſciences.

" At preſent, this once celebrated ſeat of learning is deſtitute of even a ſchool-maſter, and this ſeminary of holy men wants even a miniſter to aſſiſt them in the common duties of religion."*

Cnoc-mar-Aimgeal, i. e. *the Hill of the Angels*, is a ſmall hill, with a ſmall circle of ſtones, and a little cairn in the middle, which appears to be Druidical. The natives had formerly a cuſtom of bringing their horſes to this circle, at the feaſt of St. Michael, and to courſe round it, which is ſuppoſed to have ariſen from the old Popiſh method of bleſſing the horſes on one ſeaſon of the year.

From the ſummit of the hill of *Dunii*, is a moſt pictureſque view of the neighbouring little iſlands; of the long low iſles of *Coll* and *Tir*, to the weſt; and the vaſt height of Rum and Skie to the north.

Rum, or *Ronin Iſle* conſiſts of one great mountain, divided into ſeveral points, the higheſt called *Aiſgobhall*. It is about twelve miles long, ſix broad, and contains about three hundred and twenty-five inhabitants. The ſurface is covered with heath, and in a ſtate of nature;

* Pennant.

ture; the heights rocky. There is very little arable land here.

The ſoil produces good corn and potatoes. Of bear and oats not ſufficient to ſupply the inhabitants. The poorer ſort ſubſiſt chiefly on curds, milk, and fiſh. Their cattle are ſheep, horſes, ſmall delicate mutton, black cattle, goats, &c. They carry on a commerce with their goats, and black cattle.

As they take no pains to preſerve any hay, the cattle feed in the winter upon a little ſpot of graſs, which is taken care of by a man called *Fear cuartaich*: every farmer has one of theſe ſervants, he has likewiſe the corn under his care, and is paid for his trouble by kine. There is very few poultry here, the grain being ſo very ſcarce.

There were formerly a number of ſtags in this iſland, but which is now greatly reduced; the eagles deſtroying the young fawns, and ſometimes the old deer, by ſtriking them between the horns, and worrying them till they fall down the precipice, and ſo become their prey.

Among the great abundance of birds ſeen here, are eagles, ravens, hooded crows, wheat-ears, white wagtail, titlarks, ring ouzels, grous, ptarmigans, curews, green plovers, faſceddars or *arctic* gulls, and the greater terns.

The inhabitants of this iſland have meagre countenances, though the reſt of their body is well made and healthy. They ſeldom are troubled with any diſorder: and if the dyſentery attacks them, they have a remedy at hand, by making a decoction of tormentil roots with milk. They have not had a return of the ſmall-pox, but once theſe thirty-four years, but they are often viſited with the meaſles. They are alſo here addicted to ſuperſtition, and believe in *ſecond-ſight*.

There

There is a miniſter belonging to this iſland, who ſometimes viſits the inhabitants, but there being only the ruins of a church left, he may be ſaid to preach in the open air.

" *Sky* or *Skie Iſland*, is above ſixty miles long, the breadth unequal, occaſioned by the lochs on both ſides. The preſent name is derived from the Norman word *Ski*, a Miſt, and from the clouds which hang over it, *Ealand Skianach*, or the *Cloudy Iſland*. The rainy ſeaſon here begins about Auguſt, when the weſterly wind driving the clouds charged with vapour, on the lofty hills of Cuchullin, and their contents deluge the iſland in a manner unknown in other places. Theſe winds, which begin moderate, rage with incredible fury, about the autumnal Equinox, ſo that there is ſcarce a week of fair weather, except in ſummer, which alſo is commonly damp and moſtly cold.

This iſland is the picture of famine, the wet ſeaſon preventing the inhabitants from enjoying the fruits of the earth. During the wet ſeaſon they are almoſt ſtarving, and what little ſubſiſtence they get, is picked up along the ſhores; limperts and other ſhell-fiſh are then their chief food. This ſcarcity has induced numbers to emigrate. They raiſe but a ſmall quantity of corn, not ſufficient for the number of inhabitants, and even to preſerve that little from the inclemency of the ſky, great pains are taken. The moment that the corn is cut down, a certain number of ſheaves are gathered in a heap, and thatched on the top; the firſt dry moment that happens, the thatch is taken off, and the ſheaves now dry, are carried in, and this is repeated till the whole crop is received.

" The quantity of corn raiſed in tolerable ſeaſons, in this iſland, is eſteemed to be about nine thouſand bolls. The number of mouths to conſume

ſume them near thirty thouſand, migrations and depreſſions of ſpirits, the laſt a common cauſe of depopulation, having ſince the year 1750 reduced the number to between twelve and thirteen; one thouſand having croſſed the Atlantic, others ſunk beneath poverty, or in deſpair, ceaſed to obey the firſt great command, "ENCREASE and MULTIPLY."*

The only trade of this iſland is in cattle: of which they ſell about four thouſand annually; theſe are kept during winter in what are called Winter parks till April, when they are foddered with ſtraw, where they are turned out to graze in the day, and are drove back again in the evening to their dry grounds. The poorer ſort are obliged to ſhelter their cattle under the ſame roof with themſelves, and partake of the ſame meal with which they themſelves are ſupported.

The common food of the poor is a thick meal pudding, with milk, butter or treacle, or a thinner ſort called *eaſocks*, which is taken with their bannocks; they make about three hundred tons of kelp annually; the houſes here in general are thatched with ſtarm both root and ſtalk, which will laſt upwards of twenty years; there are a few ſlated houſes; the people are not ſo ſuperſtitious, nor do they pretend ſo greatly to the gift of ſecond ſight, as many in other iſlands, moſt of thoſe ancient tales being exploded.

Among the number of their ancient ſprights, was one who they idly imagined would clean their houſes, help to churn, thraſh their corn, and would belabour thoſe who made a jeſt of him. This ſerviceable phantom, whom they termed *Robin Goodfellow*, they repreſented as ſtout and blooming, with fine long flowing hair, and when he viſited them, always came with a wand in his hand.

* Pennant.

To

To *Gruargich*, the milkmaids offered their ſacrifices, by pouring a libation of milk on a certain flat round ſtone, about four or five feet in circumference.

The *Taghairm* was another ſpecies of magic of the moſt wild, horrid and romantic nature, which was practiſed at a vaſt cataract in the diſtrict of Trotterneſs; the cataract is formed by a fall of water from a high rock, which gets ſo far out, as to form a dry hollow beneath, between the waters and the precipice; in this concavity, an impoſtor of the family who pretended to oracular knowledge, was placed, ſewed up in the hide of an ox; the trembling inquirer puts the queſtion to this imagined oracle, receives his anſwer from him, and goes home terrified and amazed at the wonderful knowledge of the oracle.

The Frith, which divides Sky from Inverneſs-ſhire, is narrow, but opens into a fine bay, which contracts again at the north end, and at Kubic forms a ſtrait, through which the current runs with violent rapidity, into another expanſe, or rather an amphitheatre ſurrounded with mountains.

At *Kyle* is the paſſage or ferry for cattle from Sky, the ſtream is very rapid here; the method of ferrying them over is by tying ſix, eight or twelve of them, with ropes faſtened from the horn of one to its tail, and ſo to the next; the firſt is faſtened to the boat, and thus they ſwim to the oppoſite ſhore; the horſes are generally ferried over by fours, two men being in the boat, hold two of each ſide with halters, and thus ſafely paſs them over.

Coire Chattachan, is the houſe of Mr. Mackinnon, pleaſantly ſituated between two brooks, with a very lofty hill behind it, called *Beiun na callirck*, or the hill of the old Hag; the aſcent is crowned with looſe ſtones, the ſummit flat and naked, with a

moſt

moſt enormous Cairn, ſaid to have been the burial-place of a gigantic woman in Fingal's time; a ridge joins this hill to that of *Beirn nagrian*, i.e. the Mountain of the *Sun*; perhaps venerated in former times; from theſe hills are ſome pictureſque, ſavage, and aſtoniſhing views: ſome awfully ſolemn and terrible, and others no leſs pleaſing and amuſing.

The cuſtom of the *Luaghadh*, or, *Walking of Cloth*, is uſed here inſtead of the fulling-mill. It is performed by twelve or fourteen women, ſeated on each ſide of a long board, ribbed length-ways, on which is placed the cloth. They firſt work it backwards and forwards with their hands and feet alternately, as one or the other tires. During this operation, they continually keep ſinging, and as the fury of the ſong riſes, their labour increaſes in proportion, and arrives to ſuch a pitch, that a ſtranger might reaſonably imagine them to be worked up to a ſpecies of phrenzy. This method of ſinging they likewiſe uſe at the quern, and other employments.

Raaſay, to the eaſt of Sky, is computed to be fifteen miles long and two broad, and probably contains one hundred ſquare miles. But little paſture or tillage ground is found here, notwithſtanding its great extent: the ſurface being rough, rocky, and barren. The cattle often periſh by falling from the precipices.

This iſland of Raaſa, with Rona and Fladda, are in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Macleod, but the two laſt are uninhabited, only affording paſture for cattle, of which, ſays Dr. *Johnſon*, an hundred and ſixty winter in Rona, under the ſuperintendance of one ſolitary herdſman.

There are but few trees in this iſland, though the orchards and large fruit trees about the houſe of the Laird, proves that there is a poſſibility of growing

growing them. Here are many rivulets, one of which turns a corn-mill.

Here are wild-fowl in abundance; but neither deers, hares, nor rabbits. Foxes they have in plenty, but which greatly diminiſh, owing to a price being ſet upon their heads for ſome years paſt. The other beaſts of prey are otters and weazels.

They have but little corn here: the women reap it while the men bind up the ſheaves. Here likewiſe the ſong accompanies the labour, and the ſtrokes of the ſickle is timed with the modulation of the harveſt ſong.

The firſt poſſeſſors of Raaſay are ſuppoſed to be far back from the preſent time; many things occur to prove this, the caves on one ſide of it are ſuppoſed to be the retreats of the rude nations of the firſt ages from the weather. *Elfbolts* or ſtoneheads of arrows which are often picked up by the people, who ſuppoſe them to be ſhot by fairies to deſtroy their cattle, is a ſtill ſtronger circumſtance that ſuch pointed weapons were uſed before muſkets were known.

A ſmall diſtance from the houſe of Mr. Macleod is a chapel now in ruins, but has been long uſed as a place of burial. There are ſmall ſquares incloſed with ſtones about them, the ſepulchres of particular families, there are other ſtones here alſo, with croſſes cut upon them, ſuppoſed to be the ancient boundaries of the conſecrated ground, though it is ſaid by Mr. Martin to have been the cuſtom to erect a croſs at the death of the lady of the iſland.

Talyſkir is ſeated in a wood and is the habitation of Mr. Macleod, Lieutenant Colonel in the Dutch ſervice. This ſituation is more adapted for the hermetical life, than that of the gay and jovial. It ſtands near the ſea, with lofty hills on the land ſide, ſtreaming with water-falls. The garden is ſheltered with

with firs and pines, and the whole ſpot has an air of ſolitude and meditation.

About a mile ſouth from Talyskir, to which you are rowed by water, beneath a rock of magnificent cliffs, is a high hill called *Briis-mhawl**, "Having in the front a fine ſeries of regular Baſaltic columns, reſembling the Giant's Cauſeway in Ireland; the pillars above twenty feet high, conſiſting of four, five, and ſix angles, but moſtly of five, the columns leſs frequently joined than thoſe of the Iriſh; the joints being at great and unequal diſtances, but the majority are entire, even thoſe that are joined are leſs concave and convex on their oppoſite ſurfaces than the columns of the former. The ſtratum that reſts on this colonade is very irregular and ſhattery, yet ſeems to make ſome effort to form. The ruins of the columns of the baſe make a grand appearance; theſe were the ruins of the creation: Thoſe of Rome the works of human art, ſeem to them, but as the ruins of yeſterday.

"At a ſmall diſtance from theſe on the ſlope of a hill is a tract of ſome roads, entirely formed of the tops of ſeveral ſeries of columns, even and cloſe ſet, forming a reticulated ſurface, of amazing beauty and curioſity. This is the moſt northern *Baſaltes* I am acquainted with; the laſt of four in the Britiſh dominions: all running from ſouth to north, nearly in a meridian, the Giant's Cauſeway appears firſt, Staffa ſecond, the Rock Hunbla about twenty leagues further, and finally, the Column of Briismhawl; the depth of the ocean in all probability conceals the loſt links of this chain."

In the way to *Dunvegan*, is *Lochbradale*, a beautiful harbour with a number of ſafe creeks. Plenty of cod are caught here in the herring-ſeaſon.

Shuar, is a beautiful Daniſh fort, ſtanding on the ſummit of the rock. It is a circular ſtructure, five

* Pennant.

apartments are traced in the ruins, one in the centre, and four around; the walls are ten feet high, covered with great ſtones.

There is another large rock about a furlong to the north-weſt, with the ruins of a very thick wall on the top, and the traces of a dyke quite round, deemed inacceſſible on the land ſide. About two miles further, two large conoid caverns by the ſide of the road, and ſomewhat farther is

Dunvegan, a rocky prominence that juts out into a bay, on the weſt ſide of Sky. It is about two Engliſh miles long, and three quarters of a mile broad, with an area of only nine hundred and ſixty Engliſh miles. Half of this ſpot the Laird retains in his own hands, the other part is inhabited by an hundred and ſixty perſons, who pay their rent by exported cattle.

This little iſland is in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Macleod, a gentleman deſcended from one of the Norwegian viceroys or governors of the iſles, while they bore a foreign yoke. The houſe or caſtle is built upon a rock, over a loch of the ſame name, a branch of the Loch-falart. It is partly old and partly modern, the oldeſt part is the greateſt, conſiſting of a ſquare tower, with a wall round the edge of the rock, which was inacceſſible on every ſide but that towards the water. This caſtle was began to be repaired by the grandfather of the preſent Laird, but in a ſhort time he deſiſted from his intent. There is a tradition in the family, that whoever repairs it ſhall not long outlive the reparation.

There is likewiſe kept in this caſtle, the tattered remnants of the Braolauch-Shi, or Fairy Flag of the Family, beſtowed on it by *Titania*, the *Benſhi*, or wife to *Oberon*, King of the Faries. Tradition ſays, ſhe bleſſed it with three important powers, which were only to be exerted on theſe occaſions;

occaſions: but at the laſt, after the end was obtained, an inviſible being is to arrive, and carry off ſtandard and ſtandard-bearer, never more to be ſeen.

A great ox horn is likewiſe preſerved here. It is tipt with ſilver, the aim is twiſted round its ſpires, and the mouth brought over the ibba. It holds about two quarts; and, it is ſaid, the heir of Macleod is expected to ſwallow the contents at one draught, as a teſt of his manhood, before he is permitted to bear arms.

Here is alſo an ancient iron ſhield; it is of a round form, and even now weighs more than twenty pounds.

Kingſburgh deſerves mention for the ſake of its miſtreſs, Flora Macdonald, whoſe courage aud fidelity to a fugitive adventurer deſerves praiſe and admiration. This Lady concealed the Pretender for ſeveral days in a female habit, and was of great aſſiſtance to him in his eſcape, when he was cloſely purſued by the royal forces.

At *Uliniſh* is a circular incloſure, about forty-two feet in diameter, walled round with looſe ſtones; theſe walls are about nine feet high, very thick, and narrower towards the top; there were ſeveral ſmaller rounds of wall within the circle, which formed diſtinct apartments; the entrance is covered with flat ſtones; it does not appear to have been ever croſſed. It is ſuppoſed by Johnſon, that theſe ſort of incloſures were for the ſecurity of the herds and cattle in the night, againſt the lawleſs robberies of their neighbours.

Not far diſtant is another place of ſecurity, a cave which runs a great way under ground; this is ſo low, that a perſon cannot ſtand erect in it, and very narrow; this is likewiſe ſaid to be a hiding place for the utenſils, clothiers, and even the wives

and

and children of the iſlanders, in former rude times, when they were diſturbed by the cruel invader.

There is likewiſe the remains of a fortreſs at no great diſtance, formerly a place of refuge, erected by Hugh Macdonald, in the reign of James the Sixth. The reader will no doubt excuſe a ſhort digreſſion; to give an example of the juſt puniſhment of ingratitude and treachery in this Hugh Macdonald, which Dr. Johnſon thus relates:

"Hugh Macdonald was next heir to the dignity and fortune of his chief. Hugh, being ſo near his wiſh, was impatient of delay; and had art and influence ſufficient to engage ſeveral gentlemen in a plot againſt the Laird's life. Something muſt be ſtipulated on both ſides; for they would not dip their hands in blood merely for Hugh's advancement. The compact was formerly written, ſigned by the conſpirators, and placed in the hands of one Macleod.

"It happened that Macleod had ſold ſome cattle to a drover, who not having ready money, gave him a bond for payment. The debt was diſcharged, and the bond re-demanded; which Macleod, who could not read, intending to put into his hands, gave him the conſpiracy. The drover, when he had read the paper, delivered it privately to Macdonald, who being thus informed of his danger, called his friends together, and provided for his ſafety. He made a public feaſt, and inviting Hugh Macdonald and his confederates, placed each of them at the table between two men of known fidelity. The compact of conſpiracy was then ſhewn, and every man confronted with his own name. Macdonald acted with great moderation. He upbraided Hugh, both with diſloyalty and ingratitude; but told the reſt, that he conſidered them as men deluded and miſinformed. Hugh was ſworn to fidelity, and diſmiſſed with his

companions;

companions; but he was not generous enough to be reclaimed by lenity; and finding no longer any countenance among the gentlemen, endeavoured to execute the ſame deſign by meaner hands. In this practice he was detected, taken to Macdonald's caſtle, and impriſoned in the dungeon. When he was hungry, they let down a plentiful meal of ſalted meat; and when, after his repaſt, he called for drink, conveyed to him a covered cup, which, when he lifted the lid, he found empty. From that time they viſited him no more, but left him to periſh in ſolitude and darkneſs."

On the road from Kingsburgh is a cairn with a great ſtone on the top, called the high ſtones of *Ugg*, which is ſaid to have taken its name from the Daniſh poet *Uggerus*.

Deſcending from the road is the fertile valley of *Ugg*; and beyond another hill, in a bottom, is the pariſh of *Kilmore*, the granary of Skie. Beneath Muggaſtol, the principal houſe of Sir Alexander Macdonald, was the lake of St. Columba, now drained: Here are the ruins of a monaſtery, which appear to be very ancient, from the great ſtones without mortar, the cuſtomary method of the Druids. The cells and rooms are ſtill viſible; the chapel is more modern, and the ſtones joined together with mortar. Theſe chapels were numerous on the little iſlands near the ſea, where the mariners, as before mentioned, uſed to land, to perform their prayers for the ſafety of their voyage, ſuch places were called *Pein-orah*, or the Land of Prayer.

About three miles farther is *Sgor-more*, i. e. the great projection; and a little farther *Duntuilm-Caſtle*, or the *Caſtle of the graſſy Eminence*. It is at preſent in ruins, but ſituate at the verge of a high precipice looking over the ſea, the ground near it being a verdant turf, has a fine and pleaſing appearance.

This

This caſtle was inhabited no longer than ſixty years ago; the original poſſeſſors were the Macdonalds in Skie. Adjoining is a hill called *Croc-en-erick*, i. e. the *Hill of Pleas*, from the diſputes of the people being determined thereon. Such places for that purpoſe are frequent near the ſeat of the chieftains.

We muſt remark, that in Skie, the bagpipe is ſtill held in great repute. There has been in Skie, beyond all memory, a race of pipers, under the direction of Marimmon, which is not yet quite extinct.

In Skie are two grammar ſchools, where boarders are regularly educated, from three pounds to four pounds ten ſhillings a year, and for inſtruction, half a crown a quarter. The ſcholars only reſort to them in ſummer, proviſions being ſo very ſcarce in winter.

Loch-Maree; is a fine lake, which at firſt is but half a mile broad, but by degrees widens into a great bay, about four miles in breadth, filled with a great cluſter of little iſles. In the paſſage to the bay, the north ſhore is lined with ſteep rocks, moſtly filled with pines.

The lake is eighteen miles long, the waters of which are ſaid very rarely to be frozen, the depth is various, and the bottom uneven, from ſixty fathoms to ten; its fiſh are ſalmon, char and trout; of the laſt of which, ſome are of the weight of thirty pounds, at the mouth of the river is a ſalmon fiſhery, where is annually caught about three or four laſts, and on the banks are the remains of a very ancient iron furnace.

Inch Maree is ſituate upon this loch, which derives its name from *St. Maree*, the favoured iſle of the Saint, the patron of all the coaſt from Applecroſs to Lochbroom. This is eſteemed the moſt beautiful

beautiful of all the iſles; it being partly covered with a beautiful grove of oaks, aſh, willow, wicker, birch, fir, haſel, and exceeding large hollies, here is a circular dyke of ſtones, which has been long uſed as a burial place; the entrance to it is very narrow. The people ſhew you a ſtump of a tree, which they inform you was an altar, but probably the ſubſtitute of one of ſtone.

The greateſt curioſity of this place is a well dedicated to the ſaint, the water is ſaid to have a miraculous effect on lunatics. The method of cure is performed by bringing the patient to the ſacred iſland, obliging him to kneel before the altar, and on quitting it the friends or attendants leave an offering of money; he is then conducted to the well, and is given ſome of the holy water to drink, where a ſecond money offering is left; the draught taken, they plunge the lunatic thrice in the lake, and the ſame operation is repeated every day for the courſe of ſome weeks. The ſuperſtitious attribute this cure to a miraculous cauſe; and if the patient finds relief, they often give the ſaint that honour which is only ſometimes fortunately occaſioned by natural cauſes.

Many who viſit this well infer another ſuperſtitious omen of the diſpoſition of St. Maree; if the well is full they deem it propitious; but if it is not, they are doubtful of ſucceſs: But be it as it will, this ſaint is held in high eſteem by the people of theſe parts, and the common oath of the people is by *St. Maree*: So great a veneration have they for this ſaint, that the traveller leaves an offering at every one of his reſting places, which chiefly conſiſt of a ſtone, a ſtick or a bit of rag. Theſe marks of reſpect ſhewn, they hope to travel ſafely the reſt of their journey.

This ſhore is exceedingly rocky, and where the bay contracts again is a very high rock, formed of

ſhort

ſhort precipices, with ſhelves between, filled with pines, which render the view amazingly beautiful.

The mountains on the ſouth ſide are covered with fine woods of birch, mixed with a few pines. The irregularity of the heights of the mountains forms here and there fine openings, which give a beautiful and varied landſcape to the eye. Along the length of theſe mountains runs a Military Way.

The water ſuddenly narrows at the bottom of the lake, where it continues for near a mile, not above a hundred yards broad. The banks are here thickly lined with trees, with little ſemi-circular bays here and there to the end. The waters, after the courſe of a mile, flowing with rapidity, empty themſelves into a deep and darkſome hole, called Poole Ewe, which opens into the large bay of Loch Ewe.

Inch-Maree is the ſtation of a government packet, that ſails regularly from hence to Stornaway in Lewis, a place now growing conſiderable by the encouragement of the proprietor Lord Seaforth.

Gair-Loch, is about ſix miles ſouth from Loch-Maree, it conſiſts of a few ſcattered houſes, on a fine bay of the ſame name. *Flowerdale*, the ſeat of Sir Hector Mackenzie, is finely ſituated beneath hills beautifully cloathed with woods.

This pariſh is very extenſive, and the number of inhabitants greatly increaſed, being now about the number of three thouſand. It is a great herring-fiſhery, their fiſh coming in great ſhoals from June to January; the cod, which follows the herrings, are taken in conſiderable numbers on the great ſand bank, one corner of which reaches to this bay, and is ſuppoſed to extend as far as *Cape Wrath*, and ſouth as low as *Rona* off *Skie*, with a number of branches, with cod and ling ſwarming thereon, the computed quantity of fiſh taken annually is from five to twenty-

twenty-ſeven thouſand. The fiſhing time laſts from February to April, and is carried on with long lines. This trade, like moſt others, is monopolized, and the poor fiſhers are obliged to ſell their fiſh at half price to thoſe who ſell it to the merchants.

They have greatly improved in farming in this part, owing to the example of ſome patriotic and ingenious gentlemen. They now burn lime and uſe ſea-tang as manure, and ſhell-ſand, by thoſe who can afford to pay for the importation of it. Their chief trade is in cattle and horſes. They have a cuſtom to bleed the cattle at ſpring and fall, and preſerve the blood to be eaten cold.

In ſailing from hence towards Inverneſs, you paſs *Loch Torridon* aud *Applecroſs Bay*, ſmall, but furniſhed with well cultivated and inhabited ſhores.

Soa Brettil is one of the inferior iſlands about Skie. It is full of bogs and fitter for paſturage than cultivation. About a mile on the weſt ſide it is covered with wood, and the reſt conſiſts of heath and graſs. The coaſt abounds with cod and ling.

Paiba, is ſituate on the north coaſt, in a bay betwixt Skie and Roſs. Here is ſuch plenty of good paſturage, that the cows give near double the milk that they do in Skie. Here are abundance of lobſters, with other ſhell fiſh, and all the common ſea plants.

Scalpa, a ſmall diſtance frcm Skie, has corn, graſs, and wood. The chief animals were deer, of which there are now but few, for the reaſons before given. It has mountains from the ſouth to the north end, but the former is moſtly arable, and it is famous for herring and cod-fiſhing, and ſo abounds with oyſters, that a ſpring tide or ebb commonly leaves very large quantities on the ſands.

Altrig, is a high rocky ground, yet reckoned fruitful in corn and graſs. It has an old ruinous chapel, dedicated to St. Turo; and has a commodious fiſhery. Great plenty of herrings ſwarm on this coaſt.

Fladda Chuan, i. e. Fladda of the Ocean, is greatly frequented during the ſeaſon for fiſh of all ſorts. Here are ſaid to be a number of ſeals and whales, which purſue the young fry. It abounds with ſea fowl and plovers, which come hither from Skie in the beginning of September, and return in April.

On the ſouth-eaſt ſide of this iſland, are ſome high rocks, one of which is called the *Round Table*, it being three hundred paces round, and flat at the top, where one man may at the paſs (it is ſaid) keep off five hundred, ſince only one can climb the rock at a time. There are abundance of other little iſles in the neighbourhood, that abound with paſturage and fiſh of all kinds, particularly cod and ling.

Berrera, has ſome corn ground, and plenty of fiſh and wild fowl. The natives preſerve the latter by ſalting them with the aſhes of ſea-ware, and putting them up in cows-hides. Strangers who reſort hither from the Northern Iſlands, meet with a very hoſpitable reception; but whether it ariſes from their poverty, or ſome ſuſpicion, yet they never ſuffer above one to lodge in a family. The natives are very dexterous in climbing the rocks, for ſea fowl and eggs. Mr. *Martin* ſays, that the inhabitants of this and the neighbouring iſlands, apply to the Laird of it, for huſbands and wives, when he names the perſons with due regard to their circumſtances, gives them a bottle of whiſky for their marriage feaſt, and if their cattle fall by the ſeverity of the ſeaſons or otherwiſe, he provides them with a freſh ſupply; he alſo maintains his old

tenants,

tenants, who are paſt labour. While the Laird or the Steward is upon the iſland, the natives (he ſays) never go a fiſhing, for fear that ſeeing the plenty of fiſh they take, they might raiſe their rents.

Waterſa is ſeparated from the laſt by a narrow channel. It has a ſafe harbour, capable of many ſhips, and thoſe of the greateſt burthen. In the proper ſeaſon it is frequented by a great number of fiſhing veſſels.

Brodic Caſtle, is ſeated on an eminence, amidſt flouriſhing plantations, above a bay open to the eaſt. It has been greatly modernized, ſo that at preſent it does not bear much the appearance of a caſtle. It is inhabited by the Duke of Hamilton's Agent. This fortreſs is very ancient, and ſaid to have been held by the Engliſh under Sir John Haſtings, in the year 1306, when it was ſurprized by the partizans of Robert Bruce, who put the garriſon to the ſword. In the reign of James II. in 1456, the Earl of Roſs demoliſhed it, but it is ſaid to have been rebuilt by James V. and garriſoned in the uſurpation of Oliver Cromwell.

As we have ſpoken but ſlightly of this iſland in the former part of our work, we ſhall here inſert a more full and particular account of its hiſtory, government, &c. from *Pennant*.

" *Arran*, or properly *Arr-inn*, or the Iſland of Mountains, ſeems not to have been noticed by the antients, notwithſtanding it muſt have been known to the Romans, whoſe navy from the time of Agricola, had its ſtation in the Glota Æſtuarium, or the Firth of Clyde: *Camden* indeed makes this iſland the Glota of Antonine, but no ſuch name occurs in his Itinerary; it therefore was beſtowed on Arran, by ſome of his commentators.

" By the immenſe cairns, the vaſt monumental ſtones, and many reliques of Druidiſm, this iſland

muſt

muſt have been conſiderable in very antient times. Here are ſtill traditions of the hero Fingal, or Fin-mac-coul, who is ſuppoſed here to have enjoyed the pleaſures of the chace; and many places retain his name: but I can diſcover nothing but oral hiſtory that relates to the iſland, till the time of Magnus the Barefooted, the Norwegian Victor, who probably included Arran in his conqueſts of Cantyre. If he did not conquer that iſland, it was certainly included among thoſe that Donald-bane was to cede; for it appears that Acho, one of the ſucceſſors of Magnus, in 1263, laid claim to Arran, Bute, and the Cumrays, in conſequence of that promiſe: the two firſt he ſubdued, but the defeat he met with at Largs ſoon obliged him to give up his conqueſts.

"Arran was the property of the crown: Robert Bruce retired here during his diſtreſſes, and met with protection from his faithful vaſſals; numbers of them followed his fortunes; and, after the battle of Bannockbourne he rewarded ſeveral, ſuch as the Mac-cooks, Mac-kinnons, Mac brides, and Mac-louis, or Fullertons, with different charters of lands in their native country. All theſe are now abſorbed by this great family, except the Fullertons and a Stewart, deſcended from a ſon of Robert III. who gave him a ſettlement here. In the time of the Dean of the Iſles, his deſcendant poſſeſſed Caſtle Douan; and "he and his *bluid*, (ſays the Dean) are the beſt men in that country."

"The manner in which Robert Bruce diſcovered his arrival to his friends, is ſo deſcriptive of the ſimplicity of the times, that it merits notice, in the very words of the faithful old poet, hiſtorian of that great prince.

"The

" The King then blew his horn in by,
And gart his men that were him by,
Hold them ſtill in privitie:
And ſyn again his horn blew he;
James of Dowglas heard him blow,
And well the blaſt ſoon can he know:
And ſaid ſurely yon is the King,
I ken him well by his blowing:
The third time therewith als he blew,
And then Sir Robert Boyd him knew,
And ſaid, yon is the King but dreed,
Go we will forth to him good ſpeed.

Barbour.

" About the year 1334, this iſland appears to have formed part of the eſtate of Robert Stewart, great Steward of Scotland, afterwards Robert the Second. At that time they took arms to ſupport the cauſe of their maſter, who afterwards, in reward, not only granted at their requeſt an immunity from their annual tribute of corn, but added ſeveral new privileges, and a donative to all the inhabitants that were preſent.

" In 1456, the whole iſland was ravaged by Donald, Earl of Roſs, and Lord of the Iſles. At that period it was ſtill the property of James II. but in the reign of his ſucceſſor, James III. when that monarch matched his ſiſter to Thomas Lord Boyd, he created him Earl of Arran, and gave him the iſland as a portion: ſoon after, on the diſgrace of that family, he cauſed the Counteſs to be divorced from her unfortunate huſband; and beſtowed both the lady and iſland on Sir James Hamilton, in whoſe family it continues to this time, a very few farms excepted.

" Arran is of great extent, being twenty-three miles from Sgreadan Point north to Beinnean ſouth; and the number of inhabitants are about ſeven thouſand,

thouſand, who chiefly inhabit the coaſts; the far greater part of the country being uninhabitable, by reaſon of the vaſt and barren mountains. Here are only two pariſhes, Kilbride and Kilmore, with a ſort of chapel of eaſe to each, founded in the laſt century, in the golden age of this iſland, when it was bleſt with Anne, Ducheſs of Hamilton, whoſe amiable diſpoſition and humane attention to the welfare of Arran, render at this diſtant time, her memory dear to every inhabitant. Bleſſed pre-eminence! when power and inclination to diffuſe happineſs concur in perſons of rank.

"The principal mountains of Arran are, Goatfield, or Gaoil-bheinn, or the Mountain of the Winds, of a height equal to moſt of the Scottiſh Alps, compoſed of immenſe piles of moor ſtone, in form of wool-packs, clothed only with lichens and moſſes, inhabited by eagles and ptarmigans. Beinn-bharrain, or the ſharp-pointed; Ceum-na-caillich, the ſtep of the carline, or old hag; and Grianan-Athol, that yields to none in ruggedneſs.

"The lakes are Loch-jorſa, where ſalmon come to ſpawn. Loch-tana, Loch-na-h-jura, on the top of an high hill; Loch-mhachrai, and Loch-knoc-a-charbeil, full of large eels. The chief rivers are, Abban-mhor, Moina-mhor, Slaodrai-machrai and Jorſa; the two laſt remarkable for the abundance of ſalmon.

"The quadrupedes are very few: only otters, wild-cats, ſhrew-mice, rabbits and bats: the ſtags, which uſed to abound, are now reduced to about a dozen. The birds are, eagles, hooded-crows, wild pigeons, ſtares, black-game, grous, ptarmigans, daws, green plovers, and curlews. Mr. *Stuart*, in aſcending Goatfield, found the ſecondary feather of an eagle, white, with a brown ſpot at the baſe, which ſeemed to belong to ſome unknown ſpecies.

It

It may be remarked, that the partridge, at preſent inhabits this iſland, a proof of the advancement of agriculture.

"The climate is very ſevere: for beſides the violence of winds, the cold is very rigorous; and ſnow lays here in the vallies for thirteen weeks of the laſt winter. In ſummer the air is remarkable ſalubrious, and many invalids reſort here on that account, and to drink the whey of goats milk.

"The principal diſeaſe here is the pleuriſy: ſmall-pox, meaſles, and chin-cough viſit the iſland once in ſeven or eight years. The practice of bleeding twice every year ſeems to have been intended as a preventative againſt the pleuriſy: but it is now performed with the utmoſt regularity at ſpring and fall. The Duke of Hamilton keeps a Surgeon in pay; who, at thoſe ſeaſons, makes a tour of the whole iſland. On notice of his approach, the inhabitants of each farm aſſemble in the open air; extend their arms; and are bled into a hole made in the ground, the common receptacle of the vital fluid.

"In burning fevers a tea of wood-ſorrel is uſed with ſucceſs, to allay the heat.

"An infuſion of Ramſons, or Allium Urſinum, in brandy, is eſteemed here a good remedy for the gravel.

"The men are ſtrong, tall, and well made; all ſpeak the Erſe language, but the antient habit is entirely laid aſide. Their diet is chiefly potatoes and meal; and during winter, ſome dried mutton or goat is added to their hard fare. A deep dejection appears in general through the countenances of all: no time can be ſpared for amuſement of any kind; the whole being given for procuring the means of paying their rent; of laying in their fuel,

fuel, or getting a ſcanty pittance of meat and cloathing.

" The leaſes of farms are nineteen years. The ſucceeding tenants generally find the ground little better than a *caput mortuum*; and for this reaſon; ſhould they at the expiration of the leaſe leave the lands in a good ſtate, ſome avaritious neighbours would have the preference in the next ſetting, by offering a price more than the perſon who had expended part of his ſubſtance en inriching the farm could poſſibly do. This induces them to leave it in the original ſtate.

" The method of letting a farm is very ſingular: each is commonly poſſeſſed by a number of ſmall tenants; thus a farm of forty pounds a year is occupied by eighteen different people, who by their leaſes are bound, conjunctly and ſeverally, for the payment of the rent to the proprietor. Theſe live in the farm in houſes cluſtered together, ſo that each farm appears like a little village. The tenants annually divide the arable land by lot; each has his ridge of land, to which he puts his mark, ſuch as he would do to any writing: and this ſpecies of farm is called *run-rig*, i. e. ridge. They join in ploughing, every one keeps a horſe, or more; and the number of thoſe animals conſume ſo much corn as often to occaſion a ſcarcity; the corn and peas raiſed being (much of it) deſigned for their ſubſiſtance, and that of the cattle, during the long winter. The paſture and moor land annexed to the farm is common to all the poſſeſſors.

All the farms are open incloſures of any form, except in two or three places, are quite unknown; ſo that there muſt be a great loſs of time in preſerving their corn, &c. from treſpaſs. The uſual manure is ſea-plants, coral, and ſhells.

The *Run-rig* farms are now diſcouraged; but ſince the tenements are ſet by *Roup*, or auction, and

and advanced by an unnatural force to above double the old rent, without any allowance for incloſing; any example ſet in agriculture; any ſecurity of tenure, by lengthening the leaſes; affairs will turn retrogade, and the farms relapſe into their old ſtate of rudeneſs; migration will increaſe (for it has begun) and the rents be reduced even below their former value: the late rents were ſcarce twelve hundred a year; the expected rents three thouſand.

The produce of the iſland is oats; of which above five thouſand bolls, each equal to nine Wincheſter buſhels, are ſown: five hundred of beans, a few peas, and above a thouſand bolls of potatoes, are annually ſet: notwithſtanding this, five hundred bolls of oat meal are annually imported to ſubſiſt the natives.

"The live ſtock of the iſland is three thouſand one hundred and eighty-three milch cows; two thouſand cattle, from one to three years old; a thouſand and fifty-eight horſes; fifteen hundred ſheep; and five hundred goats: many of the two laſt are killed at Michaelmas, and dried for winter proviſion, or ſold at Greenock. The cattle are ſold from forty to fifty ſhillings per head, which brings into the iſland about twelve hundred pounds per annum: I think that the ſale of horſes alſo brings in about three hundred pounds. Hogs were introduced here only two years ago. The herring fiſhery round the iſland brings in three hundred pounds; the ſale of herring-nets one hundred pounds; and that of thread about three hundred pounds, for a good deal of flax is ſown here. Theſe are the exports of the iſland; but the money that goes out for the mere neceſſaries is a melancholy drawback.

The women manufacture the wool for the cloathing of their families; they ſet the potatoes, an

dreſs and ſpin the flax. They make butter for exportation, and cheeſe for their own uſe.

" The inhabitants in general are ſober, religious, and induſtrious: great part of the ſummer is employed in getting peat for fuel, the only kind in uſe here; or in building or repairing their houſes, for the badneſs of the materials requires annual repairs: before and after harveſt they are buſied in the herring-fiſhery; and during winter the men make their herring-nets; while the women are employed in ſpinning their linen and woollen yarn. The light they often uſe is that of lamps. From the beginning of February to the end of May, if the weather permits, they are engaged in labouring their ground: in autumn they burn a great quantity of quen to make kelp fern. So that, excepting at New-Year's-day, at marriages, or at the two or three fairs in the iſland, they have no leiſure for any amuſements: no wonder then at their depreſſion of ſpirits.

" This forms part of the county of Bute, and is ſubject to the ſame ſort of government: but beſides, juſtice is adminiſtered at the baron's baily court, who has power to fine as high as twenty ſhillings; can decide in matters of property, not exceeding forty ſhillings; can impriſon for a month; and put delinquents into the ſtocks for three hours, but that only during day time."

Arran Iſle. The approach to this caſtle is magnificent, having a fine bay in the front, about a mile deep, with a ruined caſtle near the lower end, on a low far projecting neck of land, that forms another harbour, with a narrow paſſage, but within has three fathoms water, even at the loweſt ebb. Beyond is a little plain watered by a ſtream, and inhabited by the people of a ſmall village. The whole is environed with a theatre of mountains; and

and in the back ground the ſcattered craigs of Grianon Athol.

The caſtle conſiſts of two ſquare parts united, built of red girt ſtones; there is a chimney-piece in one room, with a fire place large enough to roaſt an ox; but now ſtrewed with the ſhells of limpets, the hard fare of the poor inhabitants, who occaſionally take refuge here. It was founded by one of the Scottiſh monarchs, about the year 1380.

A little farther on the plain is the village of *Ronza*, with a ſmall church in it, founded and endowed by Ann, Ducheſs of Hamilton, in aid of the church of Kelkride, one of the two pariſhes this great iſland is divided into.

Sharks appear in the Firth here in June, and continue till the middle of July. They commonly come in ſmall ſhoals of ſeven or eight. *Pennant* ſpeaks of them as an inoffenſive fiſh, who feed either on exanguious marine animals, or an algae, nothing being ever found in their ſtomachs, except ſome diſſolved greeniſh matter.

Mr. *Pennant* had an opportunity of ſeeing one that was harpooned here. It was twenty-ſeven feet four inches long. The tail conſiſted of two unequal lobes; the upper five feet long, the lower three. The circumference of the body great; the ſkin cornereous and rough. The upper jaw much longer than the lower. The teeth unite, diſpoſed in numbers along the jaws. The eyes placed at only fourteen inches diſtance from the tip of the noſe. The apertures to the gills very long, and furniſhed with ſtrainers of the ſubſtance of whale-bone. They are called in the Erſe *Cairban*; in the Scotch, *Sail-fiſh*, from the appearance of their dorſal fins above water, in which manner they ſwim very deliberately, and ſeem quieſcent, as if aſleep;

aſleep; and permit the near approach of a boat, without accelerating their motion, which, when come within contact, the harpooner ſtrikes his weapon into the fiſh as near the gills as poſſible, but they are often ſo inſenſible, as not to ſtir till the united ſtrength of two men has forced in the harpoon deeper. As ſoon as they perceive themſelves wounded, they fling up their tail, and plunge headlong to the bottom, and frequently coil the rope round them in their agonies, attempting to diſengage themſelves from the weapon by rolling on the ground, for it is often found greatly bent. As ſoon as they diſcover their efforts are in vain, they ſwim away with amazing rapidity, and with ſuch violence, that a veſſel of ſeventy tons has been towed by them againſt a freſh gale. They ſometimes run off with two hundred fathoms of line, and with two harpoons in them; and will find employ to the fiſhers for twelve and ſometimes twenty-four hours, before they are ſubdued. When killed, they are either hauled on ſhore, or if at a diſtance, to the veſſel's ſide. The liver, (the only uſeful part) is taken out and melted into oil, in veſſels provided for that purpoſe. A large fiſh will yield eight barrels of oil, and two of ſediment, and prove a profitable capture.

There is a moſt ſingular ſtone in this iſle, which lies on the ground, it is twelve feet long, two broad and one thick, this is thought to be an amendment of the cairns the old monuments of the dead, as there is ſome rude ſculpture at one end: meant to reſemble a human body, of which the head and ſhoulders are ſtill to be ſeen. The natives ſay that underneath this monument the remains of one Mac Bhrolching, a great giant is depoſited.

Duim an-dirin, or the ridge of the fort, is a retreat on the weſtern ſhore, to which you paſs this narrow cliff of a rock. It takes its name from a round

round tower that ſtands above. The beach is bounded by cliffs of whitiſh girt ſtone, hollowed beneath into vaſt caves. The moſt remarkable of theſe are, *Fin Mac-cuil*, i. e. *Fingal's Cave*, the ſon of Cumbal, the father of Oſſian, who is ſaid to have formerly reſided in this iſland for the pleaſure of hunting.—One of theſe caverns is an hundred and twelve feet long, and thirty high, narrowing towards the top like a gothic arch, near the extremity it divides into two receſſes, which penetrate far; on each ſide are ſeveral ſmall holes, oppoſite to each other: in theſe were placed tranſverſe beams that held the pots, in which the heroes ſeethed their veniſon, or probably, according to the mode of the times, the bags formed of the kind of animals ſlain in the chace, were filled with fleſh and ſerved as kettles, ſufficiently ſtrong to warm the contents; for the heroes of old, according to *Boethius*, devoured their meat half raw, holding that the juices contained the beſt nouriſhment.

There are ſome rude figures, carved on the front of the diviſion, they were intended to repreſent men, animals, and the *clymore*, or two handed ſword. Beſides theſe already mentioned are a number of other hollows adjacent to them, ſaid to be the ſtable, cellar and dog kennel of the great *Mac-cuil*: one cave, is remarkably fine, of great extent, and covered over with a beautiful flat roof, and very well lighted by two noble and lofty arches at each end: one exhibits a beautiful perſpective of the promontory *Carnbaan* or the white heap of ſtones, on the ſide of which is ſeen a long range of columns or rocks (not baſaltic) of hard grey whin ſtone, reſting on a horizontal ſtratum of red ſtone: at the extremity, one of the columns is inſulated, and forms a fine obeliſk.

On the ſummit of the promontory is an ancient retreat, it is ſecured on one ſide by the ſea, and on the land rendered inacceſſible, by a great dike of looſe ſtones. Within is a looſe ſtone, ſet erect, ſuppoſed

ſuppoſed to be the ſpot where the chieftain delivered his orders, or held his council. Here is a noble view of Cantyre, and the weſtern ſide of Arran.

Near a ſmall iſland, called *Skedda*, is the churchyard of *Shiſkin*, or *Seaſgain*, wherein is a tomb known by the name of St. Maol Jos' Tomb, i. e. the Servant of JESUS. The ſaint is repreſented in the habit of a prieſt, with a chalice in his hand. It was broken about two years ago, by ſome ſacrilegious fellow, in ſearch of treaſure; the natives here inform you, that the crime did not go unpuniſhed, for the perſon who intended the theft was viſited with a broken leg.

There is another retreat for the ancient iſlanders, at a place called *Torr-an-Sckir Caſtle*. It is ſecured by a great ſtone dike, which circumſcribes it. In this retreat, Robert Bruce ſecured himſelf for ſometime, under the protection of Mac-Louis; a deſcendant of this Mac-Louis reſides in this iſland at this preſent time. It was originally a French family. He is one of the leſſer proprietors in theſe parts, and has a neat, well-cultivated and thriving farm, near which are the ruins of Kirk-Michael Chapel.

At the head of Brodic Bay, is a vaſt ſtratum of coral and ſhells, caſt up by the ſea many years ago, and now covered with peat.

Not far diſtant from Brodic Caſtle is Lamloch Harbour, eſteemed one of the beſt ports in the world. It is formed on one ſide by a beautiful ſemilunar bay: ſecured from the eaſt winds by the lofty Iſland of Lamloch, which extends before the mouth of it; leaving on each ſide a ſafe and commodious entrance. The whole circumference is about nine miles; and the depth of water is ſufficient for the largeſt ſhips. In this harbour veſſels perform

perform quarantine, each of which have a guard boat at their ſtern.

A fine circular baſon or pier was made at the bottom of the bay, by order of the good Ducheſs of Hamilton, but it is now entirely in ruins.

Lamlaſh Iſland is a vaſt mountain, moſtly covered with heath, but has ſufficient paſture and arable land to feed a few milch cows, ſheep, and goats. It produces a few potatoes, and a little corn.

This iſland is ſaid to have been the retreat of St. Maol Jos, from which circumſtance Buchanan calls it *Molas*, or *Molaſſa*; it has alſo received the name of *Hellan Leneow*, or the Iſland of Saints. The natives ſhew you a cave, which they tell you was the reſidence of that holy man, they alſo point out his well of moſt ſalubrious water, a place for bathing, his chair, and the ruins of his chapel.

On this iſland was formerly a monaſtery. It is ſaid to have been peopled with Ciſtertian monks, founded by Reginaldus, ſon of Somerled, Lord of the Iſles, who was ſlain at Renfrew in 1164. Beſides this was a caſtle belonging to the ſucceſſors of that petty prince.

There are a number of cairns and heaps of ſtones in this iſland, which the learned differ in the origin of. At *Tormore*, an extenſive piece of good ground, formerly cultivated, are the remains of four circles of ſtones, in a line, extending north-eaſt by ſouth-weſt; the incloſure is not perfect, ſeveral ſtones being wanting, though ſome of them are yet ſtanding, of an uncommon ſize, and remote from each other. One is fifteen feet high, and eleven in circumference. On the outſide of theſe circles are two others; one conſiſts of a double circle of ſtones, and a mound within the leſſer, differing from the general mode of theſe repoſitories for the dead. Adjoining are the reliques of a ſtone cheſt, formed of five flat ſtones, the length of two yards, in the

inſide:

inſide: the lid or top is miſſing. In the middle of theſe repoſitories, the ancient iſlanders were want to place the urn filled with the aſhes of the dead, to prevent its being broken, or to keep the earth from mixing with the remains of the burnt corpſe.

Not far from this is a cairn of a ſtupendous ſize, formed of great pebbles, enriched with a number of large ſtones.

At *Feorling* is another cairn, as big as the laſt, it is about fourteen feet over, very high, and has vaſt ridges on the ſides. It is formed of ſtones or pebbles, brought from the ſhore.

Another of theſe monumental ſtructures is to be found on the ſide of Dumfries-hill, oppoſite the bay of Lamlaſh. It is not exactly of the ſame form as the others; but a large and oblong heap of round ſtones. Along the top is a ſeries of cells, ſome of which are ſtill entire, but others fallen in; a very large ſingle flat ſtone covers each of theſe hollows, which reſt on others, that ſtand upright, and ſerve as ſupporters.

The forming of theſe circles, were for religious purpoſes. *Boethius* relates, that Mainus, a reſtorer and cultivator of religion, after the Egyptian manner, inſtituted ſeveral new and ſolemn ceremonies: and cauſed great ſtones to be placed in the form of a circle; the largeſt was ſituated towards the ſouth, and ſerved as an altar for the ſacrifice of the immortal gods. Mr. *Pennant* ſays, that part of their worſhip was the ſun, which is confirmed by the ſituation of the altar pointed towards that luminary, in his meridian glory.

Other reaſons have been aſſigned for theſe heaps of ſtones, than that of monumental ſepulchres, ſome of the learned have ſuppoſed them to have been placed for the purpoſe of inaugurating the chieftain, who could on ſuch places ſhew himſelf to the beſt

beſt advantage to the people, or, as others ſay, they were the places were judgment was pronounced. Thoſe on the road ſide are ſaid by ſome to be placed there in honour of Mercury, or perhaps formed in honour of ſome ſolemn compact. Theſe reaſons may hold good where ſtone cheſts and urns are wanting, but where thoſe are found, it overthrows all the other ſuppoſitions.

" Theſe piles (ſays a learned author, we before quoted) may juſtly be ſuppoſed to have been proportioned in ſize to the rank of the perſon, or to his popularity: a people of a whole diſtrict aſſembled to ſhew their reſpect to the deceaſed, and by an active honouring of his memory, ſoon accumulated heaps equal to thoſe that aſtoniſhes at this time. But their honours were not merely thoſe of a day, as long as the memory of the deceaſed endured, not a paſſenger went by without adding a ſtone to the heap: they ſuppoſed it to be an honour to the dead, and acceptable to the manes.

Quanquam feſtinas, non eſt mora longa: licebit
Injecto ter pulvere, Curras.

" To this monument there is a proverbial expreſſion among the Highlanders, alluſive to the old practice; a ſuppliant will tell his patron, *Curri mi clocher do charne.* I will add a ſtone to your memory."*

There was onother ſpecies of honour paid to the chieftans, that is ſtill retainced in this iſland, but the reaſon is quite loſt, that of ſwearing by his name, and paying as great reſpect to that, as to the moſt ſacred oath. A very cuſtomary one in this iſland is by Neile; the meaning is at preſent unintelligible, but ſuppoſed to have been the name of ſome ancient here.

* Dr. Macpherſon.

Cairns are to be met with in all parts of our iſland; in Cornwall, Wales, and all parts of North Britain; they were in uſe among the northern nations. *Dahlberg*, in his 323d plate has given us the figure of one. In Wales they are called *Carnedduw*; but the proverb taken from them is not of the complimental kind. *Kana ar di ben*, i. e. a cairn on your head; as token of imprecation.

Several foſſil productions are found in this iſland, thoſe particularly mentioned are, an iron ore, the *Bolus Martialis* of Cronſted. A white and ponderous ſpar, thought to contain lead, found near Sannox. The ſtone called *Breccia Quarteozar* Cronſted. A fine ſmooth black kind of ſlate, the *Schiſtus Ardeſia* of Liunæus. Another like the Corniſh moor-ſtone, but with finer particles, the *Granites durus griſeas* of Cronſted.

Beſides, there are are a number of very fine and large black chryſtals, and a great variety of beautiful ſardonyxes; and other beautiful ſtones, indiſcriminately called Scotch pebbles.

Formerly a coal mine was worked near the cock of Arran, at the north end of the iſle. The coal was found to poſſeſs all the qualities of that of Kilkenny, and was it purſued, might prove of great ſervice, not only in reſtoring the ſalt-pans, which formerly flouriſhed here, but would be alſo of great benefit to agriculture, in burning the lime-ſtone, which abounds in many places.

Kiſmul is a little iſland, in one of the bays on the eaſt ſide of Barra, where is a caſtle encompaſſed with a ſtone wall, there is a tower within it with other houſes. The church and chapel near it is the burial place of the family of the Macneils.

South Viſt is mountainous and heathy on the eaſt ſide, but the weſt is plain arable ground, and the ſoil being generally ſandy, bears good crops of barley, oats, and rye, and abounds with cattle.

Both

Both ſides have freſh-water lakes, which afford trouts. Here is alſo variety of land and ſea fowl. The arable land has been greatly damaged by the overflowing of the lakes, ſeveral of which have ſmall iſlands, ſome with the ruins of old forts. Ambergreaſe has been often found on the coaſt, at the ſouth end of which there is a violent and very dangerous current. The people here live to a great age, and Mr. *Martin* mentions one, in his time, who lived to the age of an hundred and thirty. The Iriſh tongue is ſpoken here in great perfection,

Banbecula, is parted from the ſouth-eaſt by a channel, which at ebb is not above knee deep. It has an harbour for ſmall veſſels, which come hither to fiſh for herrings; and ſeveral freſh-water lakes, well ſtocked with fiſh and fowl, in which are iſlands with the ruins of ancient forts. The eaſt ſide of the iſland is all arable, but the ſoil is ſandy. On the weſt ſide of it is abundance of ſalmon. There are little chapels here, and in the times of popery here was a nunnery. There are ſeveral rocky iſlands in the neighbourhood, which are dangerous to ſailors.

North Viſt is ſeparated from Benbecula to the ſouth by ſeveral rocks, Little Iſland, and a channel about three miles broad. It is much indented every way by bays. Part of it is mountainous and heathy, which ſerves for paſturage; but the weſt ſide is plain and arable; exceedingly fruitful in barley, oats, and rye, and the fields here in ſummer are enamelled with clover, daiſies, and here are a number of black cattle and ſheep,

This, with the neighbouring iſlands of Benbecula and South Viſt, are by ſome geographers reckoned, becauſe at ebb there is an eaſy paſſage, from one to the other, either upon dry ſands, or by wading upon horſeback, and together they are about thirty

three

three miles in length. They contain each a quantity of freſh-water lakes and bays, with iſlands, that it is impoſſible to enumerate them. Many of theſe lakes abound with fowl, ſea and freſh-water fiſh; and cod, ling, and mackarel are brought into the freſh-water lakes by ſpring tides. It has an excellent harbour on the ſouth-eaſt ſide, in a bay called Lochmaddy, famous for a great fiſhery of cod and ling, and where ſuch a quantity of herrings have been taken, that above four hundred ſhips have been laden in a ſeaſon. In King Charles the Firſt's time, a magazine for fiſhing was begun to be erected here, but the civil wars put an end to the deſign. This harbour has its name from the rocks on the ſouth ſide of its entrance, abounding with large muſſels, which the Highlanders call *Maddis*. It is capable of containing ſeveral hundred veſſels of any burthen. In this bay are ſeveral bays, and one in particular on the ſouth ſide, called Nonſuch, becauſe ſhips ride here very commodiouſly. The natives here angle on the rocks for cuddy, herrings, and other fiſh.

Loch Eport, a little farther to the ſouth, has another good harbour, and ſeveral iſlands. This lake abounds with ſeals, and in July the ſpring tides carry in abundance of mackarel, and upon their returning leave abundance upon the rocks. The common people preſerve them for ſome time, by the aſhes of a ſea plant, called ſea ware inſtead of ſalt.

Heiſker, a few miles from North Viſt, is very fruitful in corn and graſs, and is well ſtocked with black cattle. The inhabitants, for want of other fuel, burn cow-dung, barley-ſtraw, and dried ſea-ware, and ſay the bread baked by the latter reliſhes well. They ſprinkle their cheeſe with aſhes of barley ſtraw, for twelve hours, but do not let it lie

lie longer. This iſland is greatly frequented by vaſt numbers of ſeals, and the natives for want of better tackle, are ſaid to take them by a ſort of purſe net made of horſe-hair.

The rock *Eouſmill* on the weſt coaſt of North Viſt, is famous for an annual fiſhery of ſeals, about the latter end of October, ſo that above three hundred and twenty have been taken there at a time. Theſe the natives ſeaſon alſo with the aſhes of ſea ware, and ſay that they are good food, and that the fleſh and broth of the young is a good pectoral, and a ſucceſsful remedy in all ſorts of fluxes. They uſe thongs made of them inſtead of ropes.

Vala, near the north-weſt corner of North Viſt, is fruitful in corn and graſs, and has three chapels.

Lingay furniſhes the other iſlands with peat and fuel. Their black cattle are ſmall, but their beef is ſweet and tender. In ſpring they feed upon ſea ware. The natives of this and the other iſlands ſalt their beef in cow-hides, and which they think keep it and give it a better taſte than caſks. They ſend a great deal of it to Glaſgow, where it is barrelled up and exported to the Indies. There are alſo ſome deer in North Viſt, which feed on ſea ware in the winter and ſpring. Here are Otters, hawks and large eagles, which are very deſtructive to the lambs and fawns: together with pheaſants, moor fowls, ptarmagans, plovers, pigeons, ſwans in great numbers, and all the common ſea fowls in the Weſtern Iſlands. Here is one ſort of fowl called a calk, ſomewhat leſs than a gooſe; it has beautiful feathers of divers colours, that are rather to be called down, as they have no ſtalks. It has a tuft on its head like a peacock, and a train longer than of a houſe cock. There is another named gawlin, ſomewhat leſs than a duck, which always ſings before good weather; and ſome of the

the Highland pipers have formed a time of its notes, which the natives think good muſic. There is another called a rain gooſe, from its always making a doleful noiſe before heavy rains. Another very extraordinary bird is called the Biſhop of Farrara, which is about the ſize of a gooſe, and has a white ſpot on its breaſt; but for the reſt it is partly coloured, and its fat is uſed by the the natives againſt the ſciatica. There is another called goyſa, as big as a ſwallow, which is obſerved to land only in the month of January, when it is ſuppoſed to hatch. It dives with exceeding ſwiftneſs, and when very great numbers are ſeen together, it is reckoned a certain ſign of an approaching ſtorm; but upon its ceaſing, they diſappear under water. The ſeamen call them on this account *Malifigies*, i. e. *mala effigies*, the picture of ill luck, which they often find too true. There is another bird called ſcreachanatin, which ſhrieks moſt hideouſly. It is about the ſize of a large mull, but longer in the body, of a bluiſh colour; and its bill is of a carnation. It is obſerved to be fonder of its mate than any other fowl, for when either the cock or hen is killed, the other makes a moſt lamentable noiſe for eight or ten days after. There is one called faſkidor, about the bigneſs of a ſea mew, which flies very ſwift after other birds, forcing them to drop their food, which it catches before it falls to the ground. It is obſerved by the natives, that an extraordinary heat without rain, at the time when the ſea fowls lay their eggs, makes them eight or ten days longer in laying than in warm weather accompanied with rain. The great numbers of wild geeſe here, are very deſtructive to the barley, in ſpite of guns, traps, &c. There are ſome flocks of barren fowls of all kinds, which are diſtinguiſhed by not joining with the reſt

of

of their ſpecies, and they are commonly ſeen about the bare rocks without any neſts.

The natives drink large quantities of ſpirituous liquors to fortify them againſt the cold moiſt air; the greateſt ſnow falls with the weſt winds, but ſeldom continues above three or four days. The ordinary ſnow falls with the north and north-weſt winds, and it lies deepeſt on the tops of the mountains. The froſt continues till the ſpring is far advanced, when 'tis ſo ſevere that it kills great numbers of trouts and eels in the rivers and lakes; but the winter froſts have not this effect, becauſe, as the inhabitants think, the rains being more frequent in October, carry the juice of the plants into the lakes, &c. which nouriſhes the fiſh in winter; but in the ſpring the water running with an uninterrupted ſtream, carries the juice with it into the ſea, whereby the fiſh in their rivers, being deprived of that nouriſhment, die; they are the more confirmed in this opinion, by obſerving that the fiſh in the lakes and marſhes, outlive both the winter and ſpring froſts. The eaſt-north-eaſt winds always bring fair weather in all the north-weſt iſlands, and the rains are moſt frequent here in October and February.

The diſeaſes that are moſt rife here, are fluxes, fevers, pleuriſies, coughs, ſciaticas, megrims, and the ſmall pox but once in ſeventeen years. In fevers they take away a good deal of blood, and againſt diarrhœas they uſe ſtrong aqua vitæ, with the fleſh and liver of ſeals, and milk, wherein the hectic ſtone has been put red hot. The natives are not only very hoſpitable and healthful, as has been obſerved, but are generally well proportioned, of a middling ſtature, and of a good complexion.

To the north-weſt are a cluſter of rocks rather than iſlands, whereof the principal is St. Kilder or Kirta. It received its firſt name from one Kilder, who

who lived here, and the laſt from Jer, which in the Iriſh language ſignifies weſt. It lies directly weſt from the iſles of North Viſt, Harries, &c. It is faced all around with a ſteep rock, except the bay on the ſouth-eaſt, where is an old fort. It has ſeveral fountains of good water, and produces oats and the largeſt barley in the weſtern iſles, and their ſheep have longer horns. The land here riſes high in the middle, and there is one mountain higher than all the reſt. It is good for paſturage, as is alſo *Soa* and *Borrera*, the firſt about half a mile from St. Kilda, the laſt about two leagues north; they abound with ſea-fowl from March till September, here are ſuch vaſt numbers of Solon geeſe, that the inhabitants commonly keep great flocks of them young and old in their little ſtorehouſes, of which there are ſome hundreds for keeping their fowls, eggs, &c. which latter they preſerve ſome months in the aſhes of peat. Theſe geeſe come hither in March with a ſouth-weſt wind; they ſtay here till September, build on high rocks, live on fiſh, make their neſts and hatch by turns. Mr. Martin was told by the ſteward of St. Kilda, that he found in ſome of their neſts a braſs ſun-dial, arrows, and molucca beans; they go a fiſhing to iſlands above thirty miles diſtance, and carry five or ſix herrings entire in their gorgets, which they caſt out to feed their young. The natives make a pudding of their fat, which they put into the ſtomach of the birds, and boil in water-gruel, as a ſpecific againſt coughs. The fat is alſo found to be an excellent vulnerary, and their eggs eat raw are a good pectoral. Theſe geeſe are reckoned the ſharpeſt ſighted of all ſea-fowls. When they fiſh for herrings they fly about ſixty yards high, and deſcend perpendicularly, becauſe they ſwim in ſhoals, and are more eaſily caught, but after other fiſh they deſcend obliquely. They ſleep with their heads under their wings,

wings, and one is ſaid always to keep watch; but if that be ſurprized by the fowler, which is often the caſe, the reſt are eaſily taken by the neck, one after another; they are leſs than land geeſe, and their colour commonly white, except the tips of their wings, which are black, and the tops of their heads, which are yellow. For the reſt we refer to what we have ſaid of the Baſs Iſland.

Here is another bird called the Fulmar, of a grey colour, and of the ſize of a moorhen. It has a ſtrong bill, with wide noſtrils, and never goes to ſea but with a weſt wind. It is ſuppoſed to pick its food out of live whales, and that it eats ſorrel, both theſe ſorts of food being found in its neſt. When any one goes near this bird, it ſpouts out of its bill a great deal of pure oil; therefore the natives, who ſurprize the bird by gins, are ſaid to receive the oil in veſſels, and not only burn it in their lamps, but uſe it with ſucceſs for the diſperſing aches and tumours, and for purging and vomiting.

The inhabitants are ſubject to four diſeaſes; but when a ſtranger comes aſhore and ſtays among them, they are ſure to have a cough, infants at the breaſt not excepted; and ſometimes they have a leproſy, which Mr. Martin aſcribes to their eating ſo much ſea-fowl without ſalt. Both ſexes have a genius for poetry. They have no money, but barter with one another for the neceſſaries of life. The people here are very plain, ſimple in their manners, exact in their properties, ſtrangers to vice, and live contentedly in a village on the eaſt ſide of the iſland, in low thatched houſes of ſtone, cemented with earth, and ſecured againſt the winds by ropes of ſtraw or heath, poiſed at the end with ſtones. They make their beds in the walls of their houſes, and lie on ſtraw, though they have ſuch great plenty of down and feathers, and they lodge their cattle in the ſame houſe in ſpring and winter. They have a large

boat, which they uſe in common, wherein they go out a fiſhing, or to bring cattle or fowl from the neighbouring iſles. They are dexterous at climbing the rocks for fowl and eggs, of which they bring home ſome mornings twenty-nine large baſkets, all full of eggs, the leaſt of which contains four hundred big eggs, and the reſt above eight hundred leſſer ones. They climb with ropes ſecured all round with cows hides ſalted, to preſerve them from being cut by the edge of the rock. Bachelors frequently venture their lives by their climbing to win the love of their ſweethearts. Here are fine eagles and hawks, which fly many leagues for their prey; but pigeons and plover are their only land-fowl. The richeſt man in the iſland has not above a dozen cows, an hundred ſheep, and four or five horſes. There were but eighteen of the latter when Martin viſited this iſland, and thoſe employed in bringing home their peats and turf. On All Saints day they make uſe of ſtore-houſes for a cavalcade by turns, without any other accoutrements than an halter. On this feſtival alſo they bake a large cake, which muſt be all eaten that night. The women are very well ſhaped, and many of them comely; but a pound of horſe-hair to make fowl-traps is their real portion. The inhabitants are ſaid to be perfectly religious, ſtrict obſervers of the ſabbath, ſincere and kind to ſtrangers, and charitable to their own poor.

Lewis and Harries, which are ſeparated by a narrow channel and ſome iſlands, from North Viſt to the ſouth, are commonly reputed two iſlands, whereas they are but one. They lie moſt to the north-weſt of all the iſlands of Scotland, are commonly called the Long Iſland by the natives, are divided by ſeveral narrow channels, and diſtinguiſhed by ſeveral proprietors, as well as their ſeveral names,

names, made part of the dioceſe of the iſles, and abound with lakes of freſh water. That ſtrictly called Lewis, is generally reckoned healthy, the air being temperately cold and moiſt. The ſoil is arable for about ſixteen miles on the weſt coaſt, and in ſome places on the eaſt, but is generally ſandy, except the heaths, which is partly of red and partly of black clay, whereof their women make veſſels for boiling their meat and preſerving their ale.

The ſoil produces chiefly barley, oats, rye, flax and hemp. Their manure is ſea-ware and ſoot, and they are ſo induſtrious in cultivating the ground, that about five hundred are daily employed for ſome months in digging, turning up, and covering the ſoil; their harrows, which have little wooden teeth, are drawn by a man, having a ſtrong rope made of horſe-hair acroſs his breaſt. They make uſque-baugh, aqua vitæ, and other liquors of their corn. All their coaſts and bays abound with corn, ling, herrings, and all other fiſh taken in the weſtern iſlands, but the fiſhery is very much interrupted by the whales, of which the young ones are eat by the common people, who reckon them very good food. Their bays afford plenty of ſhell-fiſh, as clums, oyſters, cockles, muſcles, lympits, wylkes and ſpout fiſh, of which laſt they have ſuch multitudes once in ſeven years, that the inhabitants fatten the grounds with them. The bays and coaſts afford great quantities of ſmall coral, and their freſh water lakes abound with trout and eels. They have ſeveral ſprings and fountains of odd qualities, as one that never whitens linnen, and another that never boils meat, though kept a whole day on the fire. There are many caves on the coaſt, which ſhelter great numbers of land and ſea-fowl, otters and ſeals, which laſt they reckon nouriſhing food. Here are ſeveral natural and artificial forts, and heaps of ſtones upon heaths, ſuppoſed as before-mentioned,

mentioned, to be monuments of perſons of note formerly killed in battle. The cows here are ſmall but fruitful, and their beef tender. The horſes likewiſe are little, but as good for the plough as the larger ſort, though they have nothing to feed upon in the ſpring but ſea-ware; their ſheep are exceedingly fat and have long horns. Here are alſo a number of goats.

The inhabitants are of a good proportion and ſtature, generally of a light brown or ruddy complexion, healthy, ſtrong, long-lived, and of a ſanguine conſtitution. The ſmall-pox is very fatal to young people here, but it ſeldom viſits the iſland; the moſt common diſeaſe here is a cough; they are in general ingenious and acute, have a mechanical genius; though ſeveral of both ſexes are ſkilled in the poetry and muſic of the iſlands; they are very hoſpitable but very poor; they are dexterous at arching, ſwimming, and hunting, are ſtout ſeamen, and will tug a whole day at the oar, with only bread, water, and ſnuff to ſupport them. Once every ſummer they viſit the neighbouring iſlands, and make a great purchaſe of fowls, eggs, down, feathers, and quills. As ſoon as they come aſhore, they turn round with the ſun, uncover their heads, and thank God, and reckon it a heinous crime to eaſe nature where the boat lies.

The iſland of Harris, properly ſo called, has the ſame ſoil, air and product as Lewis, but is more fruitful. The eaſt coaſt is generally rocky and mountainous, covered with graſs and heath. The weſt coaſt is far the moſt profitable; but ſome parts of the hills on the eaſt ſide are quite naked without any earth to cover them. The ſea-ware thrown upon the dry land makes the ſoil fruitful. The graſs on the weſt ſide is moſtly clover and dairy.

Here are many creeks and freſh-water lakes, which abound with trout, eel, and ſalmon. Each lake

lake has a river from it to the ſea; from whence the ſalmon comes about the beginning of May, and are commonly caught by angles with worms or cockles. Variety of excellent ſprings flow from its mountains, whoſe water is found very good againſt a foul ſtomach, cholic, ſtitches, and gravel. There are in thoſe mountains, and alſo on the coaſt, ſeveral caves, the largeſt of which is Ulweal, in the middle of a high rock, which has ſo ſtrait a paſſage, that only one at a time can enter. It is large enough to hold fifty men, and has two wells. There are ſeveral forts ſaid to be erected by the Danes, beſides a fort in every one of the leſſer iſlands. There are heaps of ſtones on the tops of the hills, where they were uſed to burn heath as the ſignal of an approaching enemy; and at each heap there uſed to be a centinel to watch the coaſt, and the ſteward of the iſland made frequent rounds to obſerve them. There is ſaid to be a vaſt number of deer in the hills and mountains here, commonly called the foreſt, which is eighteen miles from eaſt to weſt, where none is permitted to hunt without a licence from the ſteward or foreſter. Here are thoſe animals called *Meertruks*, a ſort of civet cat, with a fine brown ſkin, whoſe dung ſmells like muſk. Here are otters and ſeals, which the natives take with nets tied by a rope to the ſtrong ſea ware, growing on the rocks. Here is variety of land and ſea fowl, good hawks, and two ſorts of eagles, one grey the other black. Little vipers are the only venomous creatures upon the iſland, of which there are great plenty. They had formerly rats, which deſtroyed all their proviſions, and overpowered the cats, which they killed by numbers, but the latter at length routed the former.

Mr. Martin takes notice of a chace or foreſt in Lewis Iſland, called *Onvaul*, which conſiſts of mountains

mountains and valleys, and affords good paſture for deer, black cattle and ſheep. It is ſurrounded by the ſea except about one mile at the weſt ſide. There is no ſhelter here for the deer, which when the froſt and ſnow continue long, are obliged to feed upon ſea-ware.

Tircly, an iſland eight leagues weſt of Jona, derives its name from *Tire*, a country and *Ly*, an Iſthmus: An etymology, which ſeems to be favoured by the rocks in the narrow channel. It being low and mooriſh, the inhabitants are ſubject to an ague, yet it abounds with corn, cattle, fiſh, and fowl, and is reckoned the moſt plentiful of all the iſlands. It has a good harbour for boats, and ſeveral freſh water lakes; in ſome of which are iſlands and old ruinous caſtles. It is almoſt cut through the middle by bays, and part of it is ſometimes overflowed by the tides. Here are thoſe called hectic ſtones, which the natives heat and put into their ale to make it ſtrong; and for the ſame purpoſe they toaſt barley and malt cakes. They keep their drink in large earthen veſſels, and preſerve their yeaſt by an oaken withy which they twiſt and put into it, and then keep it in barley ſtraw. Their houſes and cattle are ſmall, and often reduced in the winter and ſpring to eat ſea-ware. Mr. Martin ſays, ſome years before he wrote, about an hundred and ſixty young whales were drove aſhore in this iſland in a time of ſcarcity, and were food for the inhabitants. Here is one pariſh church, ſeveral forts, and there is a cave in the ſouth weſt part, where in the night-time the inhabitants take abundance of cormorants. They are all Proteſtants, though they ſpeak the Iriſh language. It is a dangerous coaſt for rocks, banks, and violent tides.

Loch-neviſh, or the Lake of Heaven, is a fine and picturesque inlet. *Pol-morrer* is another bay where ſmall craft may lie. About half a mile inland from

it

it is *Loch-moner* : and next is the county of *Ariſaig* and its celebrated points.

Loch-nanua, or the Bay of Caves is a little to the ſouth, and noted for the landing of the young Pretender, in July 25 1745. The two frigates that lay here in May of the ſame ſummer, with arms and ammunition, had an engagement off this point with two of oars ; and maintained their ſtation, they had landed part of their forces, but finding the cauſe deſperate, returned to France with ſeveral of the fugitives from the battle of Culloden.

Liſmore or *Leſſmore*, is ſituate at the mouth of *Loch Nel*, a bay that runs up to Inverlochy. It is about nine miles long, one mile and an half broad, and contains nine hundred ſouls. The ſoil is extremely fertile, and produces oats and bear, the parts that are not arable, are filled with the tips of ſheep, and craggy precipices juſt peeping above the ſurface. The land is in general low, and the ſtrata limeſtone.

The cattle here are ſaid to have degenerated, as the ſkull of an ox was dug up here, which appeared to be of much larger dimenſions than any in Great Britain.

There was formerly a monaſtery here, the church now ſtanding is a mean modern building, here are two or three tombs in the church-yard, with repreſentations of Clymore engraven on them. A remarkable tomb is alſo taken notice of, which conſiſts of a large log of oak. On a live rock is cut the radi of a dial, but the index is miſſing. On another rock is a ſmall excavated baſon, perhaps one of the rock baſons mentioned by Doctor Borlaſe, which was made uſe of for religious purpoſes, in the times of Druidiſm.

It was formerly a biſhop's ſee, diſ-joined from that of Dunkeld about the year 1200 at the requeſt of *John the Engliſhman*, biſhop of the dioceſe. No remains

remains either of the cathedral or the biſhop's palace are at preſent ſtanding.

Here are the remains of a Daniſh fort: the preſent height of it is ſeventeen feet; there is a gallery within the wall, and round the area a ſeat, like that deſcribed in the account of the Iſle of Ilay.

The bank of *Loch-nel* hill near here forms a moſt beautiful creſcent partly cultivated and partly covered with weeds to the very ſummit. This hill, with the houſe of Aird's, the caſtle of Ellenskalker, beyond the county of Appin; the vaſt mountains of Lochaber, Dannolly, Liſmore, and various other iſles of a groteſque and romantic appearance, afford the eye a moſt delightful view from the water.

Thoſe who go from hence to Scarba, ſail between the iſlands of Inch and Mair, and leave the noted Slate Iſland of Euſdale on the eaſt, and cloſe to Suil and Luing, chiefly the property of the Earl of Bredalbane.

Oppoſite to Luing, is a group of rough little iſlands, of which Plada and Belne here are productive of ſlate. Between theſe and Luing is a broad baſon, where runs a moſt rapid and violenttide, which carries veſſels along with great force and ſwiftneſs, even when the weather is calm the whole ſurface appears one ſcene of confuſion, eddies and whirlpools riſing with furious boilings, which are again loſt in the rapidity of the current.

The iſland of *Scaba*, is one vaſt mountain of a prodigious height, about five miles long, chiefly covered with heath, but on this ſide are ſome woods and marks of cultivation. It contains forty inhabitants, the proprietor Mr. Macleane reſides here. The gulph of *Corry-vrekan* is one of the remarkable curioſities of this craggy precepice. This phænomenon is thus deſcribed: "The channel between this iſle and Jura is about a mile broad, expoſed to the weight of the Attlantic, which pours in its waters here

here with great force, their courſe being directed and confined by the ſound between Colonſay and Mull. The tide runs with a furious current, great boilings, attended with much foam; and in many places form conſiderable whirlpools. This foam forms various colours, which has given it the name of *Coire-bhreacain*, or the ſpotted or plaided cauldron.

The chief whirlpool lies on the Scarba ſide, near the weſt end. Here, as that ſkilful pilot, Mr. Murdoch Mackenzie, aſſures us, it is of various depths, viz. thirty-ſix, forty-ſeven, eighty-three, and ninety-one fathoms; and in ſome places unfathomable: the tranſitions ſudden from the leſſer to the greater depths: the bottom all ſharp rocks with vaſt chaſms between; and a fathomleſs one where the greateſt vortex lies, from which, to the eaſtern end of Scarba, cloſe to ſhore, the depths are thirteen, nine and twelve.

There is another whirlpool off a little iſle, on the weſt end of Jura: which contributes to the horrors of the place. In great ſtorms the tides run at the rate of fifteen miles an hour; the height of the boilings are ſaid to be dreadful; and the whole rage of the waters inexpreſſible. It is not therefore wonderful that there ſhould have been here a chapel of the Virgin, whoſe aſſiſtance was often invoked, for our hiſtorian ſays, that ſhe worked numbers of miracles, doubtleſsly in favour of diſtreſſed mariners.

Euſdale, the noted ſlate iſland, is about half a mile long, and compoſed entirely of ſlate, interſected, and in ſome parts covered with whin-ſtone, to the thickneſs of ſixteen feet: the ſtratum of the ſlate is thirty-ſix, dipping quick, ſouth-eaſt to north-weſt. In order to be raiſed, it is firſt blaſted with gunpowder; the greater pieces are then divided, carried off in wheel-barrows, and laſtly,

cut into the merchantable ſervice, from eighteen by fourteen inches, to nine by ſix. About two millions and an half are ſold annually to England, Norway, Canada, and the Weſt Indies. In the ſlates are multitudes of cubic *pyritæ*. In one place above ſixteen feet above high water-mark, juſt over the ſlates, is a thick bed of fragments, worn ſmooth, as if by the action of the waves; and mixed with them are a multitude of common ſea-ſhells: a proof of the vaſt retreat of the ocean in theſe parts.

Beſides this, are a number of other good ſlate quarries in the neighbourhood, as on the iſles of Suil, Luring, Baluahau and Kenua, and ſome few oppoſite to them on the coaſt of Nether Lorn.

Ardmaddie, or the Height of the Wolves, is a beautiful bay. In the front of which ſtands a ſmall but elegant houſe, belonging to Captain Archibald Campbel, tenant here to the Earl of Bredalbane. The ſides of the bay are high, and covered entirely with wood.

There are a number of other ſmall iſlands, of which nothing particular is ſpoken, we ſhall therefore conclude our account of the whole, by a few obſervations from *Martin*, *Pennant*, and others, on the former depredations of the Highlanders; the great advantage that will be derived by introduceing a proper knowing of agriculture; the preſervation and ſecurity of the fiſhery; and purſuing the preſent mode of civilizing many of the ſtill rude and unpoliſhed inhabitants, &c.

" The great change in the morals of the Highlanders is ſtrongly viſible. Security and civilization poſſeſs every part; yet thirty years have not elapſed ſince the whole was a den of thieves, of the moſt extraordinary kind. They conducted their plundering excurſions with the utmoſt policy, and

and reduced the whole art of theft into a regular ſyſtem. From habit it loſt all the appearance of criminality: they conſidered it as labouring in their vocation; and when a party was formed for any expedition againſt their neighbour's property, they and their friends prayed as earneſtly to heaven for ſucceſs, as if they were engaged in the the moſt laudable deſign.

"The conſtant petition at grace of the old Highland chieftains, was delivered in great fervour in theſe terms: "Lord! turn the world upſide down, that Chriſtians may make bread out of it." The plain Engliſh of this pious requeſt was, That the world might become, for their benefit, a ſcene of rapine and confuſion.

"They paid a ſacred regard to their oath; but as ſuperſtition muſt, among a ſet of banditti, infallibly ſupercede piety; each, like the diſtinct caſts of Indians, had his particular object of veneration: one would ſwear upon his *dirk*, and dread the penalty of perjury; yet make no ſcruple of forſwearing himſelf upon the bible: a ſcond would pay the ſame reſpect to the name of his chieftain: a third again would be moſt religiouſly bound by the ſacred book: and a fourth regard none of the three, and be credited only if he ſwore by his crucifix. It was always neceſſary to diſcover the inclination of the perſon, before you put him to the teſt: if the object of his veneration was miſtaken, the oath was of no ſignification.

The greateſt robbers were uſed to preſerve hoſpitality to thoſe who came to their houſes, and, like the wild Arabs, obſerved the ſtricteſt honour towards their gueſts, or thoſe that put implicit confidence in them. The Kennedies, two common thieves, took the young Pretender under protection, and kept him with faith inviolate, notwithſtanding

ſtanding they knew an immenſe reward was offered for his head. They often robbed for his ſupport, and to ſupply him with linen, they once ſurprized the baggage horſes of one of our general officers. They often went in diſguiſe to Inverneſs, to buy proviſions for him. At length, a very conſiderable time after, one of theſe poor fellows who had virtue to reſiſt the temptation of thirty thouſand pounds, was hanged for ſtealing a cow, value thirty ſhillings.

"The greateſt crime among theſe felons was that of infidelity among themſelves: the criminal underwent a ſummary trial, and, if convicted, never miſſed of a capital puniſhment. The chieftain had his officers, and different departments of government; he had his judge, to whom he entruſted the deciſion of all civil diſputes: but in criminal cauſes, the chief, aſſiſted perhaps by ſome favourites, always undertook the proceſs.

"The principal men of his family, or his officers, formed his council; where every thing was debated reſpecting their expeditions. Eloquence was held in great eſteem among them, for by that they could ſometimes work on their chieftain to change his opinion; for, notwithſtanding he kept the form of a council, he always reſerved the deciſive vote in himſelf.

"When one man had a full claim on another, but wanted power to make it good, it was held lawful for him to ſteal from his debtor as many cattle as would ſatisfy his demand, provided he ſent notice (as ſoon as he got out of reach of purſuit) that he had them, and would return them, provided ſatisfaction was made on a certain day agreed on.

"When a *creach* or great expedition had been made againſt diſtant herds, the owners, as ſoon as diſcovery

diſcovery was made, roſe in arms, and with all their friends, made inſtant purſuit, tracing the cattle by their track, for perhaps ſcores of miles. Their nicety in diſtinguiſhing that of their cattle from thoſe that were only caſually wandering, or driven, was amazingly ſagacious. As ſoon as they arrived on the eſtate where the track was loſt, they immediately attacked the proprietor, and would oblige him to recover the track from his land forwards, or to make good the loſs they had ſuſtained. This cuſtom had the force of law, which gave to the Highlanders this ſurprizing ſkill in the art of tracking.

" It has been obſerved before, that to ſteal, rob and plunder with dexterity, was eſteemed as the higheſt act of heroiſm. The feuds between the great families was one great cauſe. There was not a chieftain but that kept, in ſome remote valley, in the depth of woods and rocks, whole tribes of thieves in readineſs to let looſe againſt his neighbours; when, from ſome public or private reaſon, he did not judge it expedient to reſent openly any real or imaginary affront. From this motive, the greater chieftain-robbers always ſupported the leſſer, and encouraged no ſort of improvement on their eſtates but what promoted rapine.

" The greateſt of the heroes in the laſt century, was Sir Ewin Cameron. He long reſiſted the power of Cromwell, but at length was forced to ſubmit. He lived in the neighbourhood of the garriſon fixed by the uſurper at Inver-lochyl His vaſſals perſiſted in their thefts, 'till Cromwell ſent orders to the commanding officer, that on the next robbery he ſhould ſeize on the chieftain, and execute him in twenty-four hours, in caſe the thief was not delivered to juſtice. An act of rapine ſoon happened: Sir Ewin received the meſſage; who,

inſtead

inſtead of giving himſelf the trouble of looking out for the offender, laid hold of the firſt fellow he met with, ſent him bound to Inver-lochy, where he was inſtantly hanged. Cromwell, by this ſeverity, put a ſtop to theſe exceſſes, till the time of the reſtoration, when they were renewed with double violence, till the year 1745.

"Rob-Roy Mac-gregor was another diſtinguiſhed hero in the latter end of the laſt, and the beginning of the preſent century. He contributed greatly towards forming his profeſſion into a ſcience; and eſtabliſhing the police above mentioned. The Duke of Montroſe unfortunately was his neighbour: Rob-Roy frequently ſaved his Grace the trouble of collecting his rents; uſed to extort them from the tenants, and at the ſame time gave formal diſcharges. But it was neither in the power of the Duke or of any of the gentlemen he plundered to bring him to juſtice, ſo ſtrongly protected was he by ſeveral great men to whom he was uſeful. Roy had his good qualities: he ſpent his revenues generouſly; and ſtrange to ſay, was a true friend to the widow and orphan.

"Every period of time gives new improvement to the arts. A ſon of Sir Ewin Cameron refined on thoſe of Rob-Roy, and inſtead of diſſipating his gains, accumulated wealth. He, like Jonathan Wild the Great, never ſtole with his own hands, but conducted his commerce with an addreſs, and to an extent unknown before. He employed ſeveral companies, and ſet the more adroit knaves at the head; and never ſuffered merit to go unrewarded. He never openly received their plunder; but employed agents to purchaſe from them their cattle. He acquired conſiderable property, which he was forced to leave behind, after the battle of Culloden gave the fatal blow to all their greatneſs.

"The

"The laſt of any eminence was the celebrated Barriſdale, who carried theſe arts to the higheſt pitch of perfection: beſides exalting all the common practices, he improved that article of commerce called the Black-Meal to a degree beyond what was ever known to his predeceſſors. This was a forced levy, ſo called from its being commonly paid in meal, which was raiſed far and wide on the eſtate of every nobleman and gentleman, in order that their cattle might be ſecured from the leſſer thieves, over whom he ſecretly preſided, and protected. He raiſed an income of five hundred a year by theſe taxes; and behaved with genuine hohour in reſtoring, on proper conſideration, the ſtolen cattle of his friends. In this he bore ſome reſemblance to our Jonathan; but differed, in obſerving a ſtrict fidelity to his own gang; yet he was indefatigable in bringing to juſtice any rogues that interfered with his own. He was a man of a poliſhed behaviour, fine addreſs, and fine perſon. He conſidered himſelf in a very high light, as a benefactor to the public, and preſerver of general tranquility, for on the ſilver plates, the ornaments of his baldrick, he thus addreſſes his broad-ſword.

Hæ tibi erunt artes, pacis componere mores;
Parcere ſubjectis et debellare ſuperbos.

The inhabitants of theſe iſlands are in ſome meaſure greatly diveſted of their ſuperſtition, yet there are a number ſtill remaining, among the reſt, the power of faſcination is ſtrongly believed, eſpecially where the natives imagine that the *Evil-eye* affects both the milch-cows and the lambs, but the latter more ſtrongly than the former. If any good houſewife perceives the effect of the malicious on any of her

her kine, ſhe draws as much milk as ſhe can from the enchanted head, this ſmall quantity of milk, which the ſuppoſed witch has left, ſhe boils up with certain herbs; after that ſhe ſecures the door, and invokes the three ſacred perſons. This they think puts the witch into ſuch tumult and agony, that ſhe comes forced by the charm to the houſe, begs admiſſion, to obtain relief by touching the all-powerful pot: the good woman then makes her terms, the witch reſtores the milk to the cattle, and in return is freed from farther pains.

Though this method is tried by ſome to overturn the power of the *Evil eye*, yet ſometimes the trial is performed by immerging in milk a certain herb, and if the cows are ſupernaturally affected, it inſtantly diſtills blood.

Unſucceſsful lovers likewiſe have a potent charm to revenge themſelves on their happy rivals; the unfortunate youth takes three threads of different colours, and ties three knots in each, three times imprecating the moſt cruel diſappointments in the marriage-bed: The bridegroom apprized of this deſign againſt his happineſs, has recourſe to a charm againſt his antagoniſt's, immediately flies to the altar, ſtands there with an untied ſhoe, and puts a ſixpence beneath his foot; this he thinks an infallible preventative againſt the cruelty of the diſappointed lover.

Mr. Pennant mentions the preſent of a ſtone to him, called *Clack Crubain*, which is ſaid to cure all pains in the joints. They have a number of others of theſe enchanted pebbles, for diſorders, preventatives, &c.

Second ſight is greatly pretended to by many particular families, ſome will ſtrongly affirm, their power of hearing the hammering of nails into a coffin before the death of a relation or friend, while

others

others among the good women have the *powerful* faculty of foreſeeing events through a well-ſcraped blade-bone of mutton. Theſe old female pretenders to foreſight, during their inſpiration, fall into trances, foam at the mouth, grow pale, and feign to abſtain from food for a month, ſo overpowered they pretend to be by the viſions imparted to them during their paroxyſms.

The ſuperſtitious inhabitants of ſome of the moſt rude and romantic parts, have figured ideal beings, amidſt theſe darkſome and horrible ſcenes. Formerly, when they were not ſo enlightened as at preſent, they imagined a dreadful ſpectre haunted the hills in Inverneſs, ſometimes in form of a great dog, a man, or thin gigantic hag, called *Gläſs-liſh*. The exorciſt was called to drive away this evil genii; he formed circle within circle, uſed a multitude of charms, forced the demon from ring to ring, till he got it into the laſt entrenchment, when if it proved very obſtinate, by adding new ſpells, he never failed to conquer the evil ſpirit.

So far did their ſuperſtition prevail, that a tragical affair happened ſimilar to that of Tring. About three years ago a woman lived in this neighbourhood, of more than common ſtrength of underſtanding. She was often conſulted on the ordinary occurrences of life, obtained a ſort of reſpect, which excited the envy of another female in the ſame diſtrict. The laſt gave out that her neighbour was a witch; that ſhe herſelf had a good genius, and could counteract the evils dreaded from the other; at length ſhe ſo worked on the minds of the ſimple vulgar, that they determined on deſtroying her, and effected their purpoſe by inſtigating a parcel of children to ſtrangle her. The murder was enquired into, but the inciters had ſo artfully concealed themſelves, that they eſcaped the reſearch, and no puniſhment was inflicted,

except what was ſuited to the tender years of deluded children.

Though the Weſtern Iſlands were never exceedceedingly populous, yet at preſent it is greatly depopulated, which is chiefly owing to the epidemic emigrations. The cauſe of this may be eaſily aſſigned; allured by proſpects of foreign countries, far different from their own rough and unfertile rocks and bogs, they chearfully quit the abode of their anceſtors. This emigration to America is an object worthy of the conſideration of the government, aud the continuance of the meaſures to encourage agriculture, and promote trade and commerce in theſe parts, may be an effectual means to put a ſtop to this migrating contagion.

The fiſhery in theſe iſlands ſhould have the greateſt attention paid to it. The Dutch, who annually come here with their buſſes, look on the herring fiſhery ſo valuable a branch of commerce, that they have in their public edicts called it the *Golden Mine*, and they affirm it to be more profitable to them, than the Indian mines are to Spain.

" Mr. *Anderſon* gives to the Scotch a very early knowledge in the herring fiſhery, who ſays, that the Netherlanders reſorted hither to theſe coaſts as early as the year 836, to purchaſe ſalted fiſh of the natives; but impoſing on the ſtrangers, they learned the art, and took up the trade, in after times of ſuch immenſe emolument to the Dutch.

" Sir Walter Raleigh's obſervations on that head, extracted from the ſame author, are extremely worthy the attention of the curious, and excite reflections on the vaſt ſtrength reſulting from the wiſdom of well-applied induſtry.

" In 1603, remarks that great man, the Dutch ſold to different nations, as many herrings as amounted

amounted to one million ſeven hundred and fifty-nine thouſand pounds ſterling.

" In the year 1615, they at once ſent out two thouſand buſſes, and employed in them thirty-ſeven thouſand fiſhermen.

" In the year 1618, they ſent out three thouſand ſhips, with fifty thouſand men, to take the herrings, and nine thouſand more ſhips to tranſport and ſell the fiſh, which, by ſea and land, employed a hundred and fifty thouſand men, beſides thoſe firſt mentioned. All this wealth was gotten on our coaſts; while our attention was taken up in a diſtant whale-fiſhery.

" The Scottiſh monarchs for a long time ſeemed to direct all their attention to the preſervation of the ſalmon-fiſhery; probably becauſe their ſubjects were ſuch novices in ſea affairs. At length James III. endeavoured to ſtimulate his great men to theſe patriotic undertakings; for by an act of his third parliament, he compelled " Certain Lords ſpiritual and temporal, and boroughs, to make ſhips, buſſes and boats, with nets and other pertinents for fiſhing. That the ſame ſhould be made in each burgh; in number according to the ſubſtance of each burgh, and the leaſt of them to be of twenty ton: and that all idle men be compelled by the ſheriffs in the country to go on board the ſame."

" But his ſucceſſors, by a very falſe policy, rendered this wiſe inſtitution of little effect; for they in a manner prevented their ſubjects from becoming a maritime people, by directing, that no white fiſh ſhould be ſent out of the realm, but that ſtrangers may come and buy them; that free ports be firſt ſerved; the cargoes ſold to the freemen, who were to come and tranſport the ſame. The Dutch at this very time having an open trade.

" It

" It is well known that there have been many attempts made to ſecure this treaſure to ourſelves, but without ſucceſs: in the late reign a very ſtrong effort was made, and bounties allowed for the encouragement of Britiſh adventurers: the firſt was of thirty ſhillings per ton to every buſs of ſeventy tons, and upwards. This bounty was afterwards raiſed to fifty ſhillings per ton, to be paid to ſuch adventurers who were entitled to it by claiming it as the places of rendezvous. The buſſes were from twenty to ninety tons burden, but the beſt ſize is eighty. A veſſel of eighty tons ought to take ten laſts, or an hundred and twenty barrels of herrings, to clear expences, the price of the fiſh to be admitted to be a guinea a barrel: a ſhip of this ſize ought to have eighteen men, and three boats: one of twenty tons ſhould have ſix men; and every five tons above, require an additional hand.

" To every ton are two hundred and eighty yards of net; ſo a veſſel of eighty tons carries twenty thouſand ſquare yards: each net is twelve yards long, and ten deep; and every boat takes out from twenty to thirty nets, and puts them together, ſo as to form a long train: they are ſunk at each end of the train by a ſtone, which weighs it down to the full extent: the top is ſupported by buoys, made of ſheep-ſkin, with a hollow ſtick at the mouth, faſtened tight; through this the ſkin is blown up, and then ſtopped with a peg, to prevent the eſcape of the air. Sometimes theſe buoys are placed at the top of the nets; at other times the nets are ſuffered to ſink deeper, by the lengthening the cords faſtened to them, every cord being for that purpoſe ten or twelve fathoms long. But the beſt fiſheries are generally in more ſhallow water.

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" The nets are made at Greenock, in Knapdale, Bute, and Arran; but the beſt are procured from Ireland, and, I think, from ſome part of Caernarvonſhire.

" The fiſhing is always performed in the night, unleſs by accident. The buſſes remain at anchor, and ſend out their boats a little before ſun-ſet, which continue out, in winter and ſummer, till day-light; often taking up and emptying their nets, which they do ten or twelve times in a night, in caſe of good ſucceſs. During winter, it is a moſt dangerous and fatiguing employ, by reaſon of the greatneſs and frequency of the gales in theſe ſeas, and in ſuch gales are the moſt ſucceſsful captures; but by the providence of heaven the fiſhers are ſeldom loſt; and what is wonderful, few are viſited with illneſs. They go out well prepared, with a warm great coat, boots and ſkin aprons, and a good proviſion of beef and ſpirits. The ſame good fortune attends the buſſes, who in the tempeſtuous ſeaſon, and in the darkeſt nights, are continually ſhifting in theſe narrow ſeas from harbour to harbour.

" Sometimes eighty barrels of herrings are taken in a night by the boats of a ſingle veſſel. It once happened in Loch-Slappan, in Skie, that a buſs of eighty tons might have taken two hundred barrels in one night, with ten thouſand ſquare yards of net; but the maſter was obliged to deſiſt, for want of a ſufficient number of hands to preſerve the capture.

" The herrings are preſerved by ſalting, after the entrails are taken out; an operation performed by the country people, who get three halfpence per barrel for their trouble; and ſometimes, even in the winter can gain fifteen-pence a day. This employs both women and children, but the ſalting

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is only entruſted to the crew of the buſſes. The fiſh are laid on their backs in the barrels, and layers of ſalt between them. The entrails are not loſt, for they are boiled into an oil; eight thouſand fiſh will yield ten gallons, valued at one ſhilling the gallon.

"A veſſel of eighty tons takes out a hundred and forty-four barrels of ſalt: a drawback of two ſhillings and eight-pence is allowed for each barrel uſed for the foreign or Iriſh exportation of the fiſh; but there is a duty of one ſhilling per barrel for the home conſumption, and the ſame for thoſe ſent to Ireland.

"The barrels are made of oak ſtaves, chiefly from Virginia; the hoops from ſeveral parts of our own iſland, and are made either of oak, birch, hazel, or willow: the laſt from Holland, liable to a duty.

"The barrels coſt about three ſhillings each; they hold from five to eight hundred fiſh, according to the ſize of the fiſh; and are made to contain thirty-two gallons. The barrels are inſpected by proper officers; a cooper examines if they are ſtatutable and good; if faulty he deſtroys them, and obliges the maker to ſtand to the loſs.

"The herrings in general are exported to the Weſt Indies, to feed the negroes, or to Ireland, for the Iriſh are not allowed to fiſh in theſe ſeas. By having a drawback of five-pence a barrel, and by re-packing the fiſh in new barrels of twenty-eight gallons, they are enabled to export them to our colonies at a cheaper rate than the Scots can do.

"The trade declines apace; the bounty, which was well paid, originally kept up the ſpirit of the fiſhery; but for the laſt ſix years the arrears have been very injurous to ſeveral adventurers, who have

have ſold out at at thirty per cent. loſs, beſides that of their intereſt.

" The migration of the herrings has been fully treated of in the third vol. of the Britiſh Zoology: I ſhall therefore only mention the obſervations that occur to me in this voyage, as pertinent to the preſent place.

" *Loch-Broom* has been celebrated for three or four centuries as the reſort of herrings. They generally appear here in July: thoſe that turn into this bay are part of the brigade that detaches itſelf from the weſtern column of that great army that annualy deſerts the vaſt depths of the arctic circle, and come, heaven-directed, to the ſeats of population, offered as a chead food to millions, whom waſteful luxury or iron hearted avarice hath deprived, by enhancing the price, of the wonted ſupports of the poor.

" The migration of theſe fiſh from their northern retreat is regular: their viſits to the weſtern iſles and coaſts, certain: but their attachment to one particular loch, extremely precarious. All have their turns; that which ſwarmed with fiſh one year, is totally deſerted the following; yet the next loch to it be crowded with the ſhoals. Theſe changes of place give often full employ to the buſſes, who are continually ſhifting their harbour in queſt of news reſpecting theſe important wanderers.

" They commonly appear here in July; the latter end of Auguſt they go into deep water, and continue there for ſometime, without any apparent cauſe: in November they return to the ſhallows, when a new fiſhery commences, which continues till January; at that time the herrings become full of roe, and are uſeleſs as articles of commerce. Some doubt, whether theſe herrings that

appear

appear in November are not a part of a new migration; for they are as fat, and make the ſame appearance, as thoſe that compoſed the firſt.

"The ſigns of the arrival of the herrings are flocks of gulls, who catch up the fiſh while they ſkim on the ſurface; and of gannets, who plunge and bring them up from conſiderable depths. Both theſe birds are cloſely attended to by the fiſhers.

"Cod-fiſh, haddocks, and dog-fiſh, follow the herrings in vaſt multitudes; theſe voracious fiſh keep on the outſides of the columns, and may be a concurrent reaſon of driving the ſhoals into bays and creeks. In the ſummer they come into the bays generally with the warmeſt weather, and with eaſy gales. During winter the hard gales from north-weſt are ſuppoſed to aſſiſt in forcing them into ſhelter. Eaſt winds are very unfavourable to the fiſhery.

"In a fine day, when the fiſh appear near the ſurface, they exhibit an amazing brilliancy of colours; all the various coruſcations that dart from the diamond, ſapphire, and emerald, enrich their tract: but during night, *if they break*, i. e. play on the ſurface, the ſea appears on fire, luminous as the brighteſt phoſphorous.

"During a gale, that part of the ocean which is occupied by the great ſhoals, appear as if covered with the oil that is emitted from them.

"They ſeem to be greatly affected by lightning: during that phænomenon they ſink towards the bottom, and move regularly in parallel ſhoals one above the other.

"The enemies that aſſail theſe fiſh in the winter ſeaſon are varied, not diminiſhed: of the birds, the gannets diſappear; the gulls ſtill continue their perſecutions; whales, pollacks and porpoiſes are added

added to their number of foes: theſe follow in droves; the whales deliberately, opening their vaſt mouths, taking them by hundreds. Theſe monſters keep on the outſide, for the body of the phalanx of herrings is ſo thick as to be impenetrable by theſe unwieldy animals.

"The herring fiſhers never obſerve the remains of any kind of food in the ſtomachs of that fiſh, as long as they are in good condition: as ſoon as they become foul or poor, they will greedily riſe to the fly, and be taken like the whiting-pollack.

"They do not depoſit their ſpawn in ſand, or mud, or weeds, like other fiſh, but leave it in the water, ſuſpended in a gelatinous manner, of ſuch a gravity as prevents it from floating to the ſurface, or ſinking to the bottom. The fiſhermen diſcover this by finding the ſlimy matter adhering to the hay ropes ſometimes in uſe to hold the ſtone that ſinks the nets, the middle part being ſlimed over, the top and bottom clear.

"Before I leave this bay it muſt be obſerved, that there are here as in moſt of the lochs, a few, a very few of the natives who poſſeſs a boat and nets; and fiſh in order to ſell the capture freſh to the buſſes: the utmoſt theſe poor people can attain to are the boat and nets; they are too indigent to become maſters of barrels, or of ſalt, to the great loſs of the public as well as themſelves. Were magazines of ſalt eſtabliſhed in theſe diſtant parts; was encouragement given to theſe diſtant Britons, ſo that they might be enabled, by degrees to furniſh themſelves with the requiſites for fiſhing, they would ſoon form themſelves into ſeamen, by the courſe of life they muſt apply themſelves to; the buſſes would be certain of finding a ready market of fiſh, ready cured; the natives taught induſtry, which would

be quickened by the profits made by the commodity, which they might afford cheaper, as taken at their very doors, without the wear and tear of diſtant voyages, as in the preſent caſe. Half of the hands employed now in fiſhing and curing generally come out as raw ſeaman as the inhabitants of theſe parts: they do not return with much greater experience in the working of a ſhip, being employed entirely in the boats, or in ſalting of the herrings, and ſeem on board as aukward as marines in compariſon of able ſeamen. A bounty on theſe home captures would ſtimulate the people to induſtry; would drive from their minds the thoughts of migrations; and would never leſſen the number of ſeamen, as it would be an incitement for more adventurers to fit out veſſels, becauſe they would have a double chance of freight, from their own captures, and from thoſe of the reſidents, who might form a ſtock from ſhoals of fiſh, which often eſcape while the former are wind-bound, or wandering from loch to loch."*

* Pennant.

A brief

A

Brief ACCOUNT

OF

The Riſe, Progreſs and Extinction of the REBELLION raiſed in SCOTLAND, in the year 1745.

IN compliance with the requeſt of ſome of our correſpondents, we ſhall inſert a conciſe account of the rebellion in Scotland.

In the ſummer of the year 1745, it was known, that ſome preparations were privately making for an expedition into Scotland; and a principal officer in the French navy raiſed a company of a hundred men, under pretence of the Eaſt India Company's ſervice, which were ſtiled GRASSINS DE MER, and were handſomely clothed in blue, faced with red. They were put on board a frigate carrying eighteen guns; and, every thing being ready, the eldeſt ſon of the Pretender, who had been for ſometime before

fore in France, came privately to Port Lazare, in Britany, where, on the 14th of July, he embarked with about fifty Scots and Iriſh, in order to land in the ſouth-weſt of Scotland.

This frigate of his was joined off Belleiſle by the Elizabeth, a man of war of ſixty-ſix guns, which had been taken from us by the French, and was now extremely well manned for this purpoſe. In their paſſage ſhe fell in with a fleet of Engliſh merchantmen under convoy of three men of war, one of which, viz. the Lion, commanded by the gallant Capt. Brett, engaged the Elizabeth for nine hours; but ſoon after the engagement began, the frigate bore away, and continued her intended voyage. The Elizabeth, when night came on, made a ſhift to get away, and returned to Breſt quite diſabled, having her captain and ſixty-four men killed, and an hundred and thirty dangerouſly wounded. She had on board a large ſum of money, and arms for ſeveral thouſand men.

The frigate cruiſed for ſome days between the iſlands of Bara and Uiſt, and at laſt ſtood in for the coaſt of Lochaber, and there landed, betwixt the iſlands of Mull and Sky, the young Chevalier and his attendants. He went firſt to the houſe of Mr. Macdonald of Kenloch-Moidart, where he remained for ſometime before he was in any condition to ſhew himſelf in public; but, about the middle of Auguſt, being joined by the Camerons of Lochiel, the Macdonalds of Glengary, the Stuarts of Appin, and others of the clans, to the number of between fifteen hundred and two thouſand men, he reſolved to ſet up his ſtandard. This was accordingly done, and the motto he made choice of was TANDEM TRIUMPHANS, that is, At length Triumphant.

About

About the middle of Auguſt, he appeared with his forces in the neighbourhood of Fort William, and about this time publiſhed many of his father's manifeſtoes; among which was one dated in 1743, which plainly ſhewed that an invaſion was then intended; another in 1745, declaring his ſon regent; and a third, containing large promiſes to the people of Scotland. Soon after, two companies of St. Clair's regiment fell in with the rebels, whom they were ſent to reconnoitre, and were moſt of them taken priſoners, as Capt. Sweatnam of Guiſe's regiment was ſoon after; but he was releaſed upou his parole; and it was from this gentleman the firſt diſtinct accounts were obtained of the force, diſpoſition, and deſign of the rebels, who began then to think themſelves ſtrong enough to march Southward,

Lieutenant-General Sir John Cope, commander in chief of the King's forces in Scotland, drew together the troops then in that kingdom, armed the militia, and took ſuch other precautions as he thought requiſite: and at length judged it expedient to march Northward, in order to find out the enemy, ſuppoſing that they would either wait for him at the Chain, which is the name uſually given to the great road croſs the iſland from Inverneſs to Fort William, or endeavour to meet and fight him in his paſſage; but they did neither: for while the General made a long and fatiguing march to Inverneſs, the rebels gave him the ſlip, and inſtead of marching through the paſs of Corryeroch, they took the way over the mountains, ſeized Perth, on the 4th of September, and on the 5th proclaimed the Pretender there; the perſon called the Duke of Perth, the late Marquis of Tullibardin ſtiling himſelf Duke of Athol; Lord George Murray, his brother, and ſeveral others, joining and declaring for him;

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by which their numbers ſo much increaſed, that on the 11th they began their march towards the Forth, which river they forded at the Frews on the 13th, and ſummoned Glaſgow, but receiving no anſwer, they on the 14th directed their march eaſtward towards Edinburgh.

Mean time Sir John Cope reached Inverneſs, from whence he diſpatched orders for tranſports to be ſent him to Aberdeen, in order to bring his forces back by ſea to the port of Leith; and with this view he marched with all poſſible expedition from Inverneſs to Aberdeen, where he embarked his men; and, on the 16th of September, entered the harbour of Dunbar, where the next day the men landed, and on the 18th, the artillery. They were ſcarce well aſhore, before they had advice of the city of Edinburgh being in the hands of the rebels, with whom the Lord Provoſt and ſome other magiſtrates had a kind of treaty on the 16th in the evening; and, terms being ſettled, the rebels entered the place the next morning about five o'clock. General Gueſt had retired into the caſtle, with a ſmall number of regular troops; the bank, and moſt of the public offices having been removed into that fortreſs before. Brigadier Fowke, with Gardiner's and Hamilton's dragoons, having joined Sir John Cope's army, they, on the 19th, marched from Dunbar, and encamped at night on the weſt-ſide of Haddington; the next morning early they continued their march, and in the evening reached Preſton-Pans, the Highlanders appearing on the high grounds to the ſouth of them, ſo they were very near each other.

Some firing paſſed through the night. Sept. 21ſt in the morning, about three o'clock, they attacked the King's troops; and the dragoons, breaking on the laſt fire, left the foot expoſed to the Highlanders, by whom, after a ſhort diſpute, they were defeated,

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a conſiderable number killed, and the beſt part of the reſt made priſoners, the few field-pieces they had with them being likewiſe taken. This is by ſome called the battle of Preſton-Pans, by others the battle of Seaton, from two little towns near which it was fought.

The rebels, on the 28th, ſent out parties to Haddingtoun and Dunbar, and their priſoners to Perth; and, on the 29th, began to take their meaſures for cutting off all communications between the caſtle of Edinburgh and the town; which, conſidering that they wanted heavy artillery, and indeed all other requiſites for a ſeige, was a very needleſs and wild attempt.

On the firſt of October, they opened their trenches on the Caſtle-hill, a little below the reſervoir; upon which the caſtle fired upon them, killing three men, and wounding a commanding officer; ſo that by four in the afternoon they abandoned their works.—The city of Glaſgow being ſummoned a ſecond time, and fifteen thouſand pound, being demanded by way of contribution, they were conſtrained to compound the matter for five thouſand guineas, which were immediately paid. Hoſtilities continued between the garriſon of the caſtle of Edinburgh, and the rebels, till the fifth in the evening: when, ſeveral houſes being beat down by the artillery, and the rebels having loſt twenty men in an attempt to drive part of the garriſon from the Caſtle-hill, the communication between the town and caſtle was reſtored, and hoſtilities ceaſed.

On the ſeventh, the rebels demanded half a crown in the pound from the landlords of houſes in Edinburgh, under pain of military execution. About the middle of this month, they were joined by conſiderable reinforcements under the command of ſeveral perſons of diſtinction, particularly old Gordon

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of Glenbucket, Forbes Lord Pitſligo, the Earl of Kilmarnock, and others. They likewiſe received from abroad conſiderable ſupplies of ammunition, military ſtores, ſmall arms, and ſome field-pieces. There was alſo one Mr. Boyer, or, as he ſtiled himſelf, Marquis de Guilles, came over in one of theſe veſſels from France, as an agent, whom they dignified with the title of ambaſſador. Towards the latter end of the month a great part of their army marched to Dalkeith, to which place they removed their field-pieces and ammunition; and having erected a battery at Alloway, to ſecure the paſſage of the Frith, they tranſported, from Montroſe, Stonehive, and other places, the ſupplies they had received from abroad, and made other diſpoſitions to march ſouthward.

Mean time Field-marſhal Wade, commander in chief of the army intended for the north, began to move that way with his forces; conſiſting of ſome Engliſh regiments, both horſe and foot, together with the Dutch auxiliaries, and a train of field artillery, while a body of Britiſh troops, under the command of the Earl of Albemarle, landed at Newcaſtle. The Tryal ſloop likewiſe brought into Briſtol, a Spaniſh ſhip, on board of which were two thouſand five hundred Fuſils with Bayonets, and one hundred barrels of gunpowder, ſeven cheſts of money, &c. deſigned for the ſervice of the rebels. By this time likewiſe the militia in the northen counties were raiſed, and aſſociations and voluntary contributions ſet on foot in moſt parts of the kingdom.

In the county of York particularly, through the timely vigilance and zeal of the Archbiſhop (Dr. Thomas Herring) aſſiſted by the nobility and gentry, four new regiments were raiſed, clothed and diſciplined, at the expence of the county. There was likewiſe

likewiſe a conſiderable body of gentlemen volunteers on horſeback, ſtiled the Royal Hunters, who ſerved at their own expence, put in motion under the command of Major General Oglethorpe. In Scotland, the Lord Preſident of the Court of Seſſion, Duncan Forbes, Eſq. diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his zeal and activity, in diſtributing commiſſions for raiſing ſeveral independant companies in the north; which were to be put under the command of the Earl of Loudon; ſo that by the end of the month there was an army of fourteen thouſand men formed in the north of England, and a very conſiderable body raiſed in the north of Scotland, for the ſecurity of Inverneſs, Fort William and other garriſons there: which military preparations, joined to the loyal ſpirit which ſhewed itſelf in all parts of the nation, and more particularly at London, very probably diſappointed the deſigns of the diſaffected, hindered many from joining the rebels, and even drew off ſome, who had gone to Edinburgh with that reſolution.

On the 1ſt of November the young Chevalier came to the camp at Dalkeith, and there fixed his head-quarters, as lying very conveniently, either for ſending ſpies, or detachments, to ſee what was doing in the North of England. He had, however, but cool encouragement, ſome refuſing to read his letters, and ſeveral of his emiſſaries being ſeized at Newcaſtle, Berwick, and other places. He detached two advanced corps from thence, one of which marched towards Pennycook, and the other to Loanhead, both places being in the way to Peebles and Carliſle: theſe detachments eſcorted their baggage and ammunition; and on the 5th, their force began their march ſouthwards in three columns.

At this time the Duke of Perth (as he ſtiled himſelf) had the title of General; Lord George Murray had the poſt of Lieut. Gen. Lord Elcho, who

was eldeſt ſon to the then Earl of Weyms, commanded thoſe that were about the perſon of the young Pretender, and were ſtiled his life-guards; the Earl of Kilmarnock acted as Colonel of Huſſars; and Lord Pitſligo had the command of the Angus horſe.

But though, in regard to their intereſts, theſe people were honoured with thoſe commands, it was known, that the Pretender confided entirely in a few perſons, moſt of whom came over with him. At the head of his councils was Sir Thomas Sheridan, who had been long about him; an Iriſh gentleman, of a middle age, and reputed a man of capacity; Col. Sullivan, who had been a little while in the French ſervice, and was ſomewhat of an engineer; General Macdonald, an Iriſh officer, who was his aid de camp: Mr. Kelly, who was ſo long in the Tower on the affair of Atterbury Biſhop of Rocheſter; and Mr. Murray of Broughton, who acted all along as his ſecretary. The number of men that the young Pretender had with him at this juncture, ſeems to have been about ſeventy thouſand; ſome of whom, when they conſidered the dangers to which they were expoſed, deſerted. But, notwithſtanding this and other diſappointments, the rebel chiefs, continuing firm in their firſt reſolution, began to paſs the Tweed on the 6th, and the ſame day their advanced guards entered England.

His Excellency Field-marſhal Wade was by this time arrived at Newcaſtle, had formed the King's army there, and would have marched to fight the rebels, if he had not found it neceſſary to be firſt informed, whether they really intended to invade England, and which route they meant to take, that of Newcaſtle or Carliſle. He cauſed likewiſe a declaration to be publiſhed, promiſing pardon to ſuch of the Highlanders, as returned to their duty by the

12th

12th of November; and took ſuch precautions for the ſecurity of the adjacent county, as obliged the rebels, who were too far advanced to think of retiring into Scotland, to throw themſelves into the weſtern road, to which their people in general, and moſt of their chiefs, ſeemed at firſt to be leaſt inclined.

The rigour of the ſeaſon, their late forced marches, and a kind of flux among the ſoldiers, retarded the operations of the King's troops for ſome time; but good quarters, proper refreſhments, and the extraordinary care of their officers, ſoon overcame thoſe difficulties, and put the army into ſo good a condition, as enabled them to go through the winter campaign with fewer inconveniencies, and much leſs loſs than could have been reaſonably expected, conſidering the great hardſhips, and exceſſive fatigues to which thoſe corps particularly that had ſerved all the ſummer in Flanders, had been expoſed.

On the 7th of November the rebel army advanced to Halyhaugh, and from thence ſent out parties to ſcour the adjacent country. On the 8th, they came to Langton, and on the 9th they appeared on a moor two miles from the city of Carliſle. This place was formerly very ſtrong, and conſidered as a bulwark againſt the Scots. The beſt part of its old walls were ſtanding; and the caſtle, though an ancient irregular fortreſs, had ſuch remains of ſtrength, that in the opinion of Colonel Durand, who commanded there, it was tenable againſt a better army than that of the rebels. In point of force there was the whole militia of the two counties of Cumberland and Weſtmoreland, and ſome invalids in the caſtle; ſo that, when the young Pretender ſummoned them, they abſolutely refuſed to give up the place; upon which the rebels filed off towards Brampton, where they ſpent ſome time in conſulting what was to be done.

It is ſaid, that the officers were inclined to march on; but the men ſhewing a deſire to return to Carliſle, it was not judged adviſeable by their ſuperiors to croſs their inclinations: and therefore, after cutting a great deal of wood for faſcines and ſcaling-ladders, in Corby and Warwick parks, they, on the 13th, began to move back towards Carliſle. The place, in all probability, might even then have made a defence; but the threats of the rebels had ſuch an effect, that the white flag was hung out, and the town capitulated on the 15th, and the caſtle too was given up; but the governor took care to withdraw, as diſliking the terms, and perſiſted in his firſt opinion, that the place might have been defended. Thus this city fell into the hands of the rebels, who immediately cauſed the Pretender to be proclaimed, and put a garriſon into the caſtle, under the command of the duke of Perth.

As ſoon as Marſhal Wade had intelligence at Newcaſtle of the route which the rebels had taken, he reſolved, notwithſtanding the ſeverity of the ſeaſon, to march from thence to the relief of Carliſle; and accordingly on the 16th, the army began to move for that purpoſe. His Excellency intended to have begun his march, as ſoon as it was light; but moving from the left, the Swiſs troops had the van, which delayed their motions ſeveral hours, to the great prejudice of the expedition; for the weather being exceſſively cold, attended with a deep ſnow and an hard froſt, the troops ſuffered very much. The Major-Generals Howard and Oglethorpe, and the Brigadiers Cholmondeley and Mordaunt, marched on foot at the head of the infantry to encourage the ſoldiers. It was eight at night, and very dark, before the front line got into the camp at Ovington; and though the ſoldiers marched with great chearfulneſs, yet, the

the roads being terribly broken, and full of ice, it was foreſeen, that many of the laſt column might drop through exceſſive fatigue; and therefore the Major Generals Huſke and Oglethorpe ſent out countrymen with lights and carts, to aſſiſt the rear-guard, and bring up the tired men; in which ſervice they were employed till near nine the next morning.

On the 17th, the Marſhal continued his march to Hexham, where he arrived with the firſt line about four in the afternoon; but the rear of the army did not come up till near midnight. His Excellency, having intelligence that Carliſle had ſurrendered, reſolved to march back to Newcaſtle; but the weather continuing bad, and the roads being become in a manner impaſſable, he did not arrive there with the army, till the 22d; and even then the forces under his command were ſo exceſſively fatigued, that, if it had not been for the great care taken of them by the people of Newcaſtle, who ſhewed the utmoſt zeal and affection in providing them quarters, they muſt have been in a great meaſure ruined by this fatiguing march.

This invaſion of the rebels having thrown all the northern and north-weſtern parts of the kingdom into great confuſion, directions were given for forming another army in Lancaſhire. The city of Cheſter was alſo put into a condition of defence, in a ſurpriſing ſhort ſpace of time, by the care and diligence of the Earl of Cholmondeley. At Liverpool likewiſe, all neceſſary precautions were taken, and the inhabitants of that town ſhewed all the ſpirit and reſolution that could be deſired.

The rebels did not continue long at Carliſle; for on the 19th the young Pretender made his entry into that city, and on the 20th his forces continued their march to Penrith, from whence they advanced, on the

the 22d, to Kendall; moved from thence to Lancaſter on the 24th; and on the 27th reached Preſton. They were at Wigan and Leigh on the 28th; and in the afternoon of the ſame day an advanced party entered Mancheſter, where they began to beat up for volunteers, but with much leſs ſucceſs than they expected, though ſome few people joined them; and they had likewiſe picked up ſome perſons of deſperate fortune in their march; but however, nobody of any rank or diſtinction came in, which, without doubt, was a great diſappointment; for they had flattered themſelves with the hopes of a conſiderable inſurrection in their favour.

On the 29th, the main body of their army moved towards Mancheſter, and about ten in the morning their horſe entered the town, and the bell-man was ſent about to require all ſuch as had any public money in their hands to bring it in. About two in the afternoon the young Pretender, at the head of a conſiderable body of picked Highlanders, and in their dreſs marched into Mancheſter, and was proclaimed. In the evening the bell-man was again ſent about to order the town to be illuminated, and at night the rear of their army arrived; but, tho' they had demanded quarters for ten thouſand men, it was judged they never had in Mancheſter, above half that number.

On the 30th of October a part of the rebel army marched for Stockport, and the reſt for Knutsford: they carried off all the horſes they could meet with in the neighbourhood of Mancheſter; at night ſeveral parties croſſed the river Merſey at different places, over bridges made of trees and planks laid acroſs, in framing of which they compelled the country people to aſſiſt them. It is very remarkable, that in their whole progreſs, no diſcoveries could be made of the routes they intended to take, becauſe they were never given out above an hour before

before their march began; and neither officers nor ſoldiers knew over night, whither they were to go, or what ſervice they were to perform, the next morning: which ſecrecy, in all probability, preſerved them from deſtruction; ſince, however formidable they might be at a diſtance, thoſe who ſaw them at Mancheſter, and other places, were very far from thinking they made a dreadful appearance.

In the mean time the Duke of Cumberland's army was forming in Staffordſhire: for upon the approach of the rebels, it was reſolved, that his Royal Highneſs ſhould be ſent down to command the forces in that part of the kingdom; and accordingly he arrived at Litchfield on the 28th of November; that army being ſuppoſed to conſiſt of upwards of twelve thouſand men, well furniſhed with artillery, and making a fine appearance.

The army under the command of Field-Marſhal Wade, began to move towards the latter end of the month, the cavalry having reached Darlington and Richmond by the 25th; and on the 29th, Marſhal Wade, with the infantry, was at Perſbridge; from whence he propoſed to march to Wetherby, and to canton the whole army in the adjacent villages; looking upon this as the moſt convenient ſituation, either for diſtreſſing the enemy, in caſe they ſhould attempt to retire, or for co-operating with his Royal Highneſs's forces, as occaſion ſhould require. By theſe well-concerted diſpoſitions, all apprehenſions of danger were in a great meaſure taken off, and the country-people began every where to recover their ſpirits, and to put themſelves in the beſt poſture of defence they could, for fear of being viſited by theſe Highland invaders. Such was the ſituation of things at the cloſe of November; and we now return to the progreſs of the rebels ſo long as they continued to

perſiſt

perſiſt in their wild deſign of advancing into South Britain.

On the firſt of December, the young Chevalier, with the main body of his army, and all his artillery, entered Macclesfield; and at this time the greateſt part of the rebels really expected an engagement, as appeared by their ſcaling, firing, and putting in order their pieces all the afternoon and evening of that day. But what were the true intentions of the Chevalier, and his councils of war, it is impoſſible to ſay, ſince at firſt it was believed, they intended to march into Wales; but perceiving that if they ſhould accompliſh that ſcheme, they ſhould certainly be ſhut up there, and reduced to great neceſſities in a mountainous country, with which they were not acquainted, they abandoned this project as impracticable. On the ſecond, about two thouſand of their foot paſſed by Gowſworth, and about the like number of horſe and foot entered Congleton; and the next day, theſe two great bodies of their forces advanced, one of them to Leek, and the other to Aſhburn, within fifteen miles of Derby.

"On the 4th in the morning, the Pretender's ſon entered Derby with near five thouſand horſe, and about two thouſand foot; and in the evening the reſt of their forces, their artillery, and baggage, arrived there likewiſe; but with all the precaution poſſible, to hinder any exact account from being taken of their numbers; which was a point they laboured with the utmoſt diligence during the whole march. On their firſt coming into Derby it was judged, both from the meaſures they took, and from the behaviour of their chiefs, that they were ſtill diſpoſed to march on. In the evening, however, they held ſeveral councils of war, in which the diſputes among their chiefs roſe ſo high, that they could not be concealed; yet they agreed upon

upon nothing that night, except levying the public money, which they did with unuſual circumſtances of terror and violence. The next day they continued at Derby, and about noon another great council was held, in the preſence of the young Pretender, in which a final reſolution was taken of returning back into Scotland.

It was obſerved by the people of the houſes, where their principal commanders lodged, that, upon the riſing of this laſt council, their chiefs looked very dejected; and that ſome of them railed at the French and Iriſh about the young Pretender, and others made no ſcruple of ſaying they were betrayed. This is certain, that, whatever was the matter, they were thence forward always diffident of each other; and that the Pretender himſelf was afterwards not much conſidered, and but indifferently obeyed.

His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, at the head of the King's forces, took all imaginable pains to force the rebels to a deciſive engagement; and when that was found impoſſible, to hinder their march into North Wales, or to alarm the nation by continuing their incurſion, and advancing farther into the heart of the kingdom. In order to effect the former of theſe purpoſes, his Royal Highneſs advanced to Stone, upon the firſt advice of the rebels being at Congleton; but when it appeared, that their true deſign was to march to Derby, the King's forces moved towards Northampton, to intercept them in their route Southwards; and having been informed that the rebels had poſſeſſed themſelves of Swarkſton-bridge, his Royal Highneſs encamped on the 6th with the greateſt part of the forces on Meriden Common, between Coleſhill and Coventry.

In the mean time his Excellency Field Marſhal Wade had marched the army under his command

to Wetherby, where he encamped on the 5th: and the ſame day orders were given for the horſes and dragoons to proceed to Doncaſter, whither the foot were to follow them. Theſe diſpoſitions afforded ſufficient reaſons for the rebels to retreat, ſince whoever conſiders them attentively, will find, that, in the firſt place, it would have been very difficult for them to have proceeded farther, without meeting with, and being obliged to fight, the Duke's army, which was what they never deſigned; and, on the other hand, if they had ſucceeded in their ſcheme, and by ſome means or other continued their march, without coming to a battle, it muſt have ended in their abſolute ruin, ſince a delay of two or three days would have rendered their retreat northward altogether impoſſible.

Before we proceed farther, it is requiſite to obſerve, that the ſecond ſon of the Pretender being arrived in France, there were about this time vaſt preparations made for the invaſion of this kingdom: and though by the timely and prudent precautions taken by the Lords of the Admiralty, they were prevented, yet they occaſioned a great deal of confuſion, and proved, in that reſpect, of ſome ſervice to the rebels; but, in another ſenſe, they were of ſervice to the nation, ſince they not only kept alive, but heightened that ſpirit of zeal and loyalty, which had appeared from the breaking out of the rebellion, and of which all ranks and degrees of people gave at this time ſuch lively teſtimonies, as were ſufficient to convince even our enemies, that his late Majeſty reigned in the hearts and affections of his ſubjects, as well as over their perſons.

Yet, in North Britain, the flame of rebellion began again to ſpread itſelf, by the aſſiſtance of the French; for Lord John Drummond having landed

with

with about five hundred men at Aberdeen, Peterhead, and Montroſe, he was very ſoon joined by that body which Lord Lewis Gordon had been raiſing in the north, as well as by others of the diſaffected clans, ſuch as the Mackenzies, the Mackintoſhes, the Farquharſons, and the Fraſers, to the number of between two and three thouſand men; with which forces he drew down towards Perth, about the time the young Pretender was at Derby. The Earl of Loudon, who was at the head of a ſmall body of men for the King's ſervice in the North, ſpared no pains or diligence in exciting the well affected clans to join him; and by the reinforcements he received from the Macleods, the Grants, the Monroes, the Sutherlands, and the Guns, he was ſoon two thouſand ſtrong. At Edinburgh likewiſe, and at Glaſgow, they began to raiſe men for the ſervice of the government, with great chearfulneſs and ſucceſs; ſo that two good regiments were completed, beſides ſeveral independent corps; as will be ſeen more at large, when we ſpeak of the meaſures taken by the government, in North-Britain, to ſuppreſs the rebellion.

After the rebels had raiſed all the money they could on the town of Derby, they ſet about proſecuting their reſolution of endeavouring to retire into Scotland by the ſame road they came; and accordingly marched, on the 6th of December 1745, to Aſhburn, from whence they moved the next day to Leek, deſtroying, in their paſſage, whatever they judged might be of uſe to the King's forces that were in purſuit of them; and, ſhewing a warm ſpirit of reſentment for the diſappointments they had met with, thereby provoking the country-people to do them all the miſchief they could. They carried with them a train of artillery, conſiſting

ſiſting of fifteen ſmall pieces of cannon, and one mortar.

On the 8th in the evening their vanguard reached Mancheſter; and the next morning the young Chevalier, and the main of his forces, came thither, where they were not received as they had been before; but, on the contrary, the town's people, or at leaſt the mob, gave them ſome pretty viſible marks of their diſlike; which was immediately puniſhed by an order or precept in the name of the Chevalier, and ſigned and ſealed by Mr. Murray, his Secretary, directed to the conſtable and collector of the land-tax for the towns of Mancheſter and Salford; requiring them to collect and levy, by the next day at noon, the ſum of two thouſand five hundred pounds, to be paid to the ſaid Mr. Murray, with a promiſe of re-payment, however, when the country ſhould be peaceably ſettled under his government.

On the 10th, they continued their march by Pendleton-Pole towards Leigh and Wigan, which laſt place they reached on the 11th, and puſhed on from thence to Preſton the next day; being extremely apprehenſive of finding themſelves ſurrounded in that neighbourhood. On the 13th in the morning, they quitted Preſton, and continued their route to Lancaſter; and, on the 14th, they moved from thence to Kendal, which they entered about ten in the morning, and where they met with a bad reception; for the town's people fired upon their huſſars, killed one, and took two priſoners. Their van-guard continued their march from thence to Shap, in their way to Penrith; but, ſeeing the beacons every where lighted, and being informed that it was done to raiſe the country, and that the people were diſpoſed to fall upon them on all ſides, they thought proper to return to Kendall,

which

which they accordingly did about two in the morning.

On the 15th, the Pretender, with all his forces, arrived there, and began to march from thence for Penrith on the 16th, by break of day; Lord George Murray commanding the rear guard, as he had done during the whole march. They intended to have reached Penrith that night, but, finding it impracticable, they thought fit to halt at Shap, where we ſhall leave them for the preſent, that we may better give the reader an account of the motions of the King's forces, in order to overtake them.

His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, having certain intelligence, on the 7th of December, that the highlanders had begun to move northward, put himſelf the next morning at the head of all the horſe and dragoons, with one thouſand volunteers, in order to follow the rebels from Meriden, and ſtop them till the foot came up. On the 9th, Sir John Ligonier marched with the brigade of guards, and the regiment of Sempil, to Litchfield, purſuant to his Royal Highneſs's inſtructions.

On the 10th, the Duke arrived at Macclesfield with two regiments of dragoons, having a body of one thouſand foot at no great diſtance, from whence he ſent orders to Mancheſter, and other parts of the country, that nothing might be neglected, that could contribute to retard or diſtreſs the enemy. On the 11th, Major Wheatly was detached with an advanced party of dragoons to harraſs the rear of the rebels, and to join the light-armed troops that were expected from the other army.

His Excellency Field-Marſhal Wade, having received certain intelligence of the proceedings of the rebels, and of the ſituation of his Majeſty's forces under the command of his Royal Highneſs, held, on the 8th of December, a great council of war at

Ferry-

Ferry-bridge, to conſider of the moſt effectual means for cutting off the highlanders in their retreat; and in this council of war, it was reſolved to march directly by Wakefield and Hallifax into Lancaſhire, as the moſt likely way of intercepting them. But, arriving at Wakefield on the 10th, and having advice that the main body of the rebels was at Mancheſter, and their van-guard moving from thence towards Preſton; his Excellency, finding that it was now impoſſible to come up with them, judged it unneceſſary to fatigue the forces by hard marches; and therefore detaching Major-General Oglethorp, on the 11th, with the cavalry under his command, he began his march with the reſt of his forces, for Newcaſtle.

On the 13th, a great body of the horſe and dragoons, that were, as has been ſaid, under Major-General Oglethorp, arrived at Preſton, having marched one hundred miles in three days, over ſnow and ice; which was a noble teſtimony of zeal and ſpirit, eſpecially in the new-raiſed forces. His Royal Highneſs arrived about one at the ſame place, and immediately gave his orders for continuing the purſuit of the rebels with the utmoſt deligence. On the 14th, accordingly, General Oglethorp advanced towards Lancaſter, which place they reached on the 16th; General Oglethorp continuing his purſuit at the heels of the rebels. On the 17th, the Major-general was at Shap, and his Royal Highneſs entered Kendall, having now more hopes of coming up with the enemy, than at any time during the march; and the diſpoſitions made by the duke for this purpoſe, were ſuch, as ſhewed not only the greateſt intrepidity, but alſo the utmoſt penetration, and military capacity.

On Wedneſday the 18th of December in the evening, part of the cavalry, with his Royal Highneſs, came up with the rebels, after ten hours

march,

march, a little beyond Lowther-Hall, which they had quitted on the approach of the King's forces, and threw themſelves into the village of Clifton, about three miles from Penrith; where they had great advantages from the ſituation of the place, and from ſome decayed broken walls, which ſerved them inſtead of retrenchments. His Royal Highneſs, however, cauſed the village to be immediately attacked, by the firſt force that came up, which were the King's own regiment of dragoons, and part of the Duke of Kingſton's horſe, who behaved extremely well upon this occaſion; and in an hour's time drove them out of the place, though a very ſtrong and defenſible poſt.

While their rear-guard was engaged with the King's forces at Clifton, the main body of the rebels were at Penrith, and ſo apprehenſive of being overtaken, that at ten o'clock at night they ordered their artillery and baggage to advance towards Carliſle; and on the 19th in the morning, they entered that city, exceſſively fatigued, and in much confuſion. The rebels did not continue long there, but contented themſelves with putting a ſort of garriſon into the place, compoſed of between four and five hundred men, moſt of them being thoſe that had joined them in England, and which they had formed into a corps under the title of the Mancheſter regiment.

The main body of their army continued their march towards Scotland, paſſing the river Eſk, though very high, which coſt many of them their lives: and on the 20th and 21ſt they again entered North Britain, leaving thoſe they had thrown into Carliſle to ſhift for themſelves as well as they could, and without any hopes of ſuccour. Theſe pretended, at firſt, that they would make an obſtinate defence; and, having moſt of their artillery with them, they mounted them on the walls, took poſ-

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ſeſſion of the caſtle, and carried into it all the proviſions they could find, leaving the inhabitants little or none to ſuſtain themſelves with; ſo that they were in the utmoſt diſtreſs, being able to draw no relief from the adjacent country, becauſe the people were ſenſible, that whatever they ſent them would be taken from them by the rebels. They did not, however, continue long in this deplorable condition, being relieved from it by the ſpeedy arrival of the King's forces, who ſoon put an end to the diſpute, and reſtored the people of Carliſle to the King's protection, the rebels in the caſtle being obliged to ſurrender at diſcretion; but not till cannon was brought up, and the neceſſary diſpoſitions made for beſieging them.

While the rebels were doing the buſineſs of the French in the north, vaſt preparations were ſtill made on the coaſt of France and French Flanders, for invading this kingdom; and the informations which the government received of their embarkation, particularly at Dunkirk, induced his Majeſty to give ſuch directions as were neceſſary for appointing proper alarm-poſts, at which the troops were to aſſemble, and ſuch ſignals as were requiſite for aſſembling them; and at the ſame time a proclamation was iſſued, commanding all officers, civil and military, to cauſe the coaſts to be carefully watched, and, upon the firſt approach of the enemy, to direct all horſes, oxen, cattle, and other proviſions, to be driven and removed twenty miles from the place where the enemy ſhould attempt to land; and ſuch regiments of regular troops as were at this time quartered in and about London, were ordered down to the coaſts of Kent and Suſſex.

Theſe wiſe and timely precautions, joined to the zeal and ſpirit ſhewn by the gentlemen, clergy, and other inhabitants of the maritime counties, had ſo good an effect, together with the diligence uſed by the

the officers of his Majeſty's navy, that ſerved on board the ſquadron then in the channel, that the deſigns of the French were totally defeated, notwithſtanding they frequently changed their ſchemes.

As Lord John Drummond, Lord Lewis Gordon, and the reſt of the rebel chiefs in Scotland, were all this time labouring with great diligence, as well as much violence, to draw together a conſiderable force, in order to join the Pretender on his return into that country; the King's loyal ſubjects there ſhewed the greateſt zeal and ſpirit, in exerting their utmoſt endeavours to raiſe troops to oppoſe them. The city of Glaſgow particularly diſtinguiſhed itſelf, upon this occaſion, by levying fifteen companies of ſixty men each, at their own expence; and having completed them by the begining of the month of December, they marched from thence, under the command of the Earl of Hume, for Stirling.

The city of Edinburgh, alſo, having received his Majeſty's licence for that purpoſe, raiſed one thouſand men for the King's ſervice; and the Earl of Loudon, with the forces under his command, marching from Inverneſs, obliged a body of the rebels to raiſe the blockade of Fort Auguſtus, which they had formed under the command of the ſon of Lord Lovat; and, at the ſame time, the Macleods and Monroes ſcoured all the north of the rebel parties, as far as to within twelve miles of Aberdeen. Such were the tranſactions in South and in North Britain to the cloſe of the year 1745, when the rebels, having been obliged to fly out of England, began again to gather ſtrength in the weſt of Scotland, and to reſume their deſign of attacking Stirling Caſtle.

The rebels, having paſſed the river Eſk, divided into two bodies; the leſſer, conſiſting of about two thouſand men, marched, on the 20th of December,

to Ecclefeckan, and from thence the next day to Moffat. The larger body, of about four thouſand, proceeded to Annan, near the ſea-ſide, and, on the 21ſt, marched to Dumfries; and, having obliged the town of Dumfries to pay them one thouſand one hundred pound, and to give hoſtages for nine hundred more, they arrived on the 25th at Glaſgow.

In the mean time the northern rebels, under Lord John Drummond, Lord Lewis Gordon, the maſter of Lovat, and ſome other of their chiefs, having with them ſome artillery, ammunition and money, which had been landed from on board ſome Spaniſh privateers, arrived at Perth, which they fortified for a place of arms, fitting out an armed ſloop there, as they did the Hazard, which they had lately taken, and another ſtout privateer at Montroſe.

The young Pretender entered Glaſgow at the head of all his forces, and had thereby the inhabitants at his mercy, the regiment they had raiſed being at Edinburgh, and they entirely defenceleſs. But, how ſenſible ſoever they might be of their danger, they did nothing contrary to their duty to deliver themſelves; on the contrary they ſhewed very viſible ſigns of ſorrow and ſadneſs; and the Chevalier, though he often appeared in public, was ſcarce attended ſo much as by a mob.

It is not at all ſurprizing, that the behaviour of the rebels at Glaſgow, theſe provocations conſidered, ſhould be rather worſe than in other places; and ſo it was. They found themſelves in a rich city, abounding in whatever they wanted; and therefore they conſidered it as a magazine, and began to furniſh themſelves immediately with broad-cloth, tartan, linen, ſhoes and ſtockings, to the amount of ten thouſand pound ſterling; ſo that, by this means, the Pretender in a manner new-clothed his army, which proved a great means of keeping them toge-

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ther; otherwiſe, in all probability, the greater part of them would have diſperſed.

On the 3d of Jan. having finiſhed their buſineſs at Glaſgow, and gleaned up what they could, they marched to Kilſyth; the next day to Bannockburn; and on the 5th, having now the beſt part of their forces together, they ſummoned the caſtle and town of Sterling to ſurrender. General Blakeney anſwered, that he would defend the place to the laſt extremity, and that, as he had lived, he was determined to die, a man of honour. The town, which is indeed of no great ſtrength, after ſome time ſpent in treaty, ſurrendered; and the rebels entered it upon the 8th, when, having again ſummoned the caſtle, to as little purpoſe as before, they took a final reſolution of beſieging it in form with what artillery they had.

The King's forces, under the command of Lieutenant General Hawley, and Major General Huſke, proceeded from Edinburgh to the relief of the caſtle; part of the forces under Major General Huſke were ſent to diſlodge the Earl of Kilmarnock from Falkirk, where he lay with moſt of the cavalry belonging to the rebel army. On the 13th, the forces appointed for this ſervice began to move towards Linlithgow, which they entered in the evening, at the very inſtant the Earl of Kilmarnock was marching in on the ſide next Falkirk, with ſome of his people; but having early intelligence of the General's purpoſe and nearneſs, he retired, with ſome precipitation, to the main body of the rebel army before Stirling.

On the 16th, General Huſke, with the forces under his command, took poſſeſſion of Falkirk, and was followed thither, ſoon after, by General Hawley, and the reſt of the army: who determined, as next day, to attack the rebels; but being informed, that the rebels were in motion towards him, and endeavoured

voured to gain ſome riſing grounds near the Moor of Falkirk, he formed his army, and advanced in good order; the dragoons on the left, and the foot in two lines. As ſoon as they came within one hundred yards of the enemy, the dragoons were ordered to fall on ſword in hand, and the two lines of infantry to advance. But, before they could put theſe orders in execution, the rebels made a very ſmart fire, which threw the dragoons into ſome diſorder, and they the foot, who made only one irregular fire, Barrel's and Ligonier's battalions excepted; who being preſently rallied by Brigadier Cholmodeley, were attacked afterwards by the rebels, whom they repulſed, and at length drove them quite out of the field.

In the mean time Major General Huſke, with wonderful prudence and preſence of mind, drew together and formed a body of foot in the rear of theſe two regiments; which the rebels ſeeing, did not venture to renew the attack. General Mordaunt, taking advantage of this delay, rallied and formed the reſt of the troops, in which the officers, who in general behaved well, aſſiſted; which prevented their proſecuting their firſt advantage.

There were ſeveral unforeſeen, and, indeed, inevitable accidents, that contributed greatly to, or rather might be ſaid to have been the ſole occaſion of, the rebels gaining this advantage. In the firſt place, there was ſome difficulty and confuſion in forming the King's troops, which was ſucceeded by another unlucky accident; ſome of the battallions fired without orders, which occaſioned a great confuſion among the dragoons. But the greateſt misfortune of all was, that, juſt as the army began to move, there came on a violent ſtorm of wind and rain, which hindered the men from ſeeing before them; and many of their firelocks were ſo wet, that it is thought ſcarce

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a fifth part of them were of uſe: add to this, that they had not the benefit of their artillery; for the weather having been two days very wet, and there being a very ſteep hill to climb, they could not get up time enough to do any ſervice in the action; and the commander of the train having quitted it, for which, afterwards, he was, as deſervedly as diſgracefully, broke, moſt of the people who belonged to the horſes rode away with them; ſo that when the troops retired to their camp, they found it extremely hard to carry off their cannon to Linlithgow, to which the King's army retired, rather to avoid the inclemency of the weather, than in fear of the rebels.

The rebels returned to Stirling on the 18th in the afternoon; and again ſummoned the caſtle: but General Blakeney repeated what he had before told them, that he had been always looked upon as a man of honour, and they ſhould find he would die ſo. Upon this they began to erect two new batteries, one upon Gawan-hill, within forty yards of the caſtle, and one upon Lady's-Hill, upon which they propoſed to mount what battering cannon they had, which were but ſeven pieces, viz. two eighteen pounders, two ſixteen pounders, and three twelve pounders; and, while this was doing, they continued to fire upon the caſtle with ſmall arms, which did little or no miſchief, though at the ſame time it expoſed their men extremely, and they ſuffered by the fire of the caſtle very ſeverely; which put them more and more out of humour with the ſiege; and what contibruted to increaſe their uneaſineſs was the great want of proviſions, which obliged them to ſend out parties on all ſides, to carry off what meal they could find in any part of the country.

The greateſt part of the army being returned into the neighbourhood of Falkirk, they ſent away their

their priſoners to Down Caſtle on the 25th, except the officers; and the Hazard ſloop, which was now re-fitted, was ordered to ſail to France, to carry the news of this advantage, which they magnified extremely, as appeared by the accounts that were printed of it at Paris.

On the return of the King's army to Edinburgh, a very ſtrict enquiry was made into the loſs ſuſtained by the late action, which appeared to be, officers excepted, very ſmall.

It happened very luckily, that, as this action proved more fatal to the officers than to the private ſoldiers, it proved as fortunate to a great many others; for the rebels having ſent moſt of the officers that where taken priſoners at Preſton-Pans, to Glamis, Coupar, and Leſly, when they were drawing together their forces about Stirling, the loyal inhabitants of Dundee, and other places, formed a deſign of reſcuing them, and conducting them back to Edinburgh, which they executed with great ſpirit and diligence; and they arrived at that city on the 19th, the very next day after the army returned thither from Linlithgow.

When the news of this battle reached London, it made it neceſſary to provide for the immediate extinction of ſo dangerous a flame, by ſending down a ſufficient number of forces, not only to render the army in Scotland more formidable than before, but to increaſe its ſtrength to ſuch a degree, as to free the nation from any apprehenſions of its conſequences, in caſe the enemy ſhould grow more numerous, or the French and Spaniards perſiſt in their deſign of attempting an invaſion for their ſupport in any part of his Majeſty's dominions. It was with this view that a reſolution was taken of embarking the Heſſian troops in Britiſh pay, then in the neighbourhood of Antwerp, for Scotland; and it was alſo thought convenient, that to

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reſtore the ſpirit of the ſoldiers, to extinguiſh all animoſities, and encourage the well-affected in North Britain, his Royal Highneſs the Duke ſhould immediately go down thither.

The troops ſeemed to be extremely mortified at the miſcarriage at Falkirk, and ſhewed an earneſt deſire to repair it by marching again to attack the rebels; for which the neceſſary preparations were inſtantly made; and the army, in a very few days, was in every reſpect, in a better condition, and better provided than before. On the 30th in the morning, to the great ſurprize and joy of the army, his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland arrived at Edinburgh, after a journey amazingly expeditious, conſidering the rigour of the ſeaſon. The ſight of the Duke baniſhed all remembrance of the late untoward accident, and the troops ſhewed uncommon ardour to be led, bad as the weather was, into the field again.

His Royal Highneſs retrieved the forces the very next day, and marched them in purſuit of the rebels. He quartered that night at Linlithgow with eight battallions; Brigadier Mordaunt, with ſix battallions more, was at Burrowſtounneſs; the dragoons lay in the adjacent villages; and Colonel Campbell, with the Argyleſhire men, took poſt in the front of the army, towards the Avon. There was at that time a conſiderable body of the rebels at Falkirk, who immediately retired towards Torwood. The next day his Royal Highneſs made the neceſſary diſpoſitions for proſecuting the march, when he received advice, that the rebels were actually repaſſing the Forth with all the diligence imaginable; which news was ſoon after put out of diſpute by the noiſe they heard of two great reports like the blowing up of magazines; upon which Brigadier Mordaunt was detached with the

Argyleſhire

Argyleſhire men, and the dragoons, to harraſs the rebels in their retreat.

The brigadier, with the troops under his command, arrived at Stirling late that evening, where they found the rebels had abandoned their camp, with all their artillery, and had blown up a great magazine they had of powder and ball in the church of St. Ninian; and that with ſo little care or diſcretion, that ſeveral of the country-people were buried in the ruins. They likewiſe left behind them all the wounded men they had made priſoners in the late action, and about twenty of their own ſick men: but it was ſo late when the King's forces arrived, that it was judged needleſs to continue the purſuit.

On the 2d of February, about one in the afternoon, his Royal Highneſs entered Stirling, and was pleaſed to teſtify his entire ſatisfaction with reſpect to the gallant defence made by General Blakeney. In the mean time, the rebels were occupied in making all the diſpatch in their power, that they might be entirely out of reach before Stirling Bridge could be repaired for the paſſage of the army.

Part of them took the road by Tay-bridge, towards the hills; the reſt, conſiſting of Lord Lewis Gordon's men, the remains of the French, thoſe commanded by Lord Ogilvie, and the few horſe they had, got into Perth the very night that Brigadier Mordaunt arrived at Stirling; and though they had taken a great deal of pains in throwing up ſeveral works for the ſecurity of that place, yet they began to abandon it, and to continue their march northward the next morning. Lord John Drummond, with the remains of the Scots and Iriſh that came from France, made the beſt of their way towards Montroſe, and, on the third of February, the town of Perth was totally evacuated. They left behind them there thirteen pieces of iron cannon,

eight

eight and twelve pounders, nailed up; and threw a vaſt quantity of ammunition into the river, togegether with fourteen ſwivel guns that had been taken out of the Hazard ſloop, and ſet at liberty the ſailors that had been confined there from the time that veſſel was taken; but they thought fit to carry Capt. Hill, who commanded her, along with them, and ſome few other priſoners of the better ſort.

It is evident, that this retreat of theirs was made with the utmoſt hurry and precipitation; and yet it was barely made in time: for on the 4th, by ſix in the morning, the bridge of Stirling was repaired, ſo that the army paſſed over it; and the advanced guard, conſiſting of the Argyleſhire Highlanders, and the dragoons, marched that night as far as Crief; but the foot were cantoned in and about Dumblain, where the Duke took up his quarters that evening, and the next day the advanced guards took poſſeſſion of Perth. We may, without danger of incurring the ſuſpicion of adulation, obſerve, that ſcarce any hiſtory can ſhew a more illuſtrious inſtance of the effects of a general's reputation than this before us; ſince, in the ſpace of a ſingle week, his Royal Highneſs quitted the court of the King his father, put himſelf at the head of the forces in Scotland, and ſaw the enemy flying with precipitation before him.

The rebels were very ſenſible, how much the news of this retreat of theirs, which had ſo much the reſemblance of a flight, would alarm their friends both at home and abroad; and therefore they diſperſed ſeveral papers to aſſign ſuch reaſons for it, as they judged might give it a fair appearance; alledging, that their men were ſo loaded with booty, that they were conſtrained to let them carry it home; that after ſo fatiguing a campaign, ſome receſs was neceſſary; and that, when they had re-

freſhed and recruited their forces, they would not fail to make a freſh irruption into the lowlands in the ſpring. But, whatever reaſons they might pretend, the true motives of their conduct were theſe: They judged, that, by drawing the war into the Highlands, they would make it extremely burdenſome and uneaſy to the King's forces, obtain frequent opportunities of harraſſing and ſurpriſing them, and have a fair chance for rendering them weary of following them through countries, where they thought it impoſſible for them to have magazines, and other requiſites for an army of their force. In the next place, they perſuaded themſelves, that the removing the war into the Highlands, and the report they ſpread of the ſeverities that would be inflicted by the King's troops, muſt keep their men together, which they now found a very difficult taſk: and would alſo contribute to increaſe their ſtrength. They had, beſides theſe, another reaſon; which was, the giving a fair opportunity to their friends the French, of attempting an invaſion in the ſouth; which they flattered themſelves would afford ſuch a diverſion as would free them from all their difficulties. And to all this might be added, that they had formed a project of making themſelves maſters of the chain or line of fortifications, that ran along the north of Scotland, from fort William to Inverneſs; and thereby ſecure the country behind them, and, at the ſame time, afford means for the French and Spaniards to ſend them reinforcements and ſupplies, of which they had hitherto had large promiſes, though but ſlight and ineffectual performances.

His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, who penetrated all their views, took the moſt proper methods that could be contrived for the defeating them. He gave orders for the army to march by different roads (but in ſuch bodies as prevented

prevented all danger of ſurprize) to Aberdeen, where he propoſed to fix his head-quarters, to raiſe magazines, and to receive ſuch ſuccours and ſupplies, as from time to time might be required by ſea, from the ſouth. As the Heſſian troops were now in Scotland, his Royal Highneſs took care to diſpoſe of them, and ſome other bodies of Engliſh troops, at Perth, Dunkeld, the Caſtle of Blair, Caſtle of Menzies, and other places; by which he effectually ſecured the paſſage into the Lowlands, and put it out of the power of the rebels to return that way into the ſouth. General Campbell, with the Argyleſhire men, undertook the ſecurity of Fort William, a place at that time of infinite importance, as it ſecured another paſſage through the weſt of Scotland, by which the rebels might again have made their way into England. Theſe precautions taken, his Royal Highneſs ſet out in perſon for Aberdeen, where he arrived on the 28th of February.

The rebels, in proſecution of their deſigns, made it their firſt care to become maſters of Inverneſs, a town of pretty conſiderable trade on the eaſt ſide of the Highlands, with a good port and a ſmall fortreſs, ſometimes called the Caſtle of Inverneſs, but more properly Fort George, to defend it. The Earl of Loudon was then there with a body of about fifteen hundred men, moſt of them haſtily raiſed for the ſervice of the government; with whom, upon the approach of the rebels to within a very ſmall diſtance of the place, he marched out, in order to act offenſively; but finding that impracticable, and that the enemy were much ſtronger than he expected, he judged it proper to retreat, which he did on the 20th of February, without the loſs of a man, leaving two independent companies, under the command of Major Grant, in Fort George, with orders to defend it to the laſt extremity. But, it

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ſeems, theſe orders were but indifferently obeyed; for the place was ſoon after ſurrendered to the rebels; upon which the Chevalier removed his quarters thither, having with him about four thouſand men. This ſucceſs, and the news of ſurprizing ſome parties of well-affected Highlanders, not far from the Caſtle of Blair, ſo much raiſed their ſpirits, that they were reſolved to proſecute their original deſign of reducing the Chain; and accordingly they next attacked Fort Auguſtus, a very ſmall place, and only important by its ſituation between Inverneſs and Fort William, in which there was a very ſmall garriſon, of no more than three companies of Guiſe's regiment, under the command of Major Wentworth; ſo that it was ſpeedily reduced, and as ſpeedily demoliſhed, which was the ſame fate that Fort George had met with: a clear demonſtration, that they did not think it neceſſary to have any garriſon in that part of the country. But as they were ſtill incommoded by the neighbourhood of the Earl of Loudon, who lay at their back, with only the Frith of Murray between them; the Duke of Perth, the Earl of Cromertie, and ſome of the reſt of their chief commanders, reſolved to attempt the ſurprizing of that Earl by the help of boats, which they drew together on their ſide of the water; and, taking the advantage of a fog, executed their ſcheme ſo effectually, that, falling upon the King's forces under the Earl's command unexpectedly, they cut off ſome, made a few officers priſoners, and obliged Lord Loudon to retire with the reſt out of Sutherland. But though theſe ſmall advantages ſerved to make a noiſe, and to keep up the ſpirits of their party, yet they did them little real ſervice; and their money beginning to run ſhort, and ſupplies both at home and abroad failing their expectations, cauſed great diviſions and heart-burnings amongſt them.

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Mean time his Royal Highneſs the Duke, notwithſtanding the rigour of the ſeaſon, and badneſs of the roads, took care to diſtreſs the rebels as much as poſſible; for the very day after he joined the army, he detached the Earl of Ancram with an hundred dragoons, and Major Morris with three hundred foot, to the Caſtle of Corgarf, at the head of the river Don, forty miles from Aberdeen, and in the heart of the country then in poſſeſſion of the rebels; wherein his Royal Highneſs had information of their having a conſiderable magazine of arms and amunition, which his Lordſhip had orders to ſeize, or deſtroy; which commiſſion he executed very effectually; for the rebels retiring upon his approach, he became maſter of the place, and all that was in it; but, for want of horſes to carry them off, was obliged to deſtroy moſt of the arms, and thirty barrels of gun-powder.

On the 16th of March, having intelligence that Roy Stuart, with about a thouſand foot, and ſixty huſſars, was at Strathbogie, his Royal Highneſs ordered Major General Bland to drive them from thence; and, at the ſame time, ordered Brigadier-general Mordaunt, with four battallions, and as many pieces of cannon, to march, and ſupport the Major-general, if there ſhould be occaſion. On the 17th, the Major-general advanced to Strathbogie, and was almoſt within ſight of the place before the rebels had any notice of his approach; which alarmed them to ſuch a degree, that they quitted their poſt, and retired with great precipitation towards Keith. But this ſucceſs was attended with ſome little check: for General Bland having detached a captain of Highlanders, with ſeventy of his men, and thirty of Kingſton's horſe, with orders to clear that place, and then rejoin the army, they, contrary to his directions, ventured to quarter there that night; which gave the rebels an opportunity

tunity of ſurprizing them, and cutting in pieces moſt of the Campbells, who were quartered in the church-yard; but the coronet, who commanded Kingſton's horſe, retired, with ſome of thoſe under his command.

The rebels, being very well apprized of the great importance of Fort William (the taking of which would have made them maſters of the whole extent of the country from eaſt to weſt, and from ſea to ſea, and would, beſides, have opened them a paſſage into Argyleſhire, and the Weſt of Scotland) reſolved to leave nothing unattempted that might contribute to the conqueſt of this fortreſs, and therefore ordered Brigadier Stapleton, with a large body of their beſt men, moſt of them engineers, and as good a train as they could furniſh, to attempt it: but, the place being defended by Captain Scot, an officer of courage, fidelty, and experience, they were obliged to raiſe the ſeige on the 3d of April, about a month after they had begun to move againſt it; which they did with great precipitation, bending their march to Inverneſs. Upon which, Capt. Scot detached a party of the garriſon, who ſecured eight pieces of cannon, and ſeven mortars, which the enemy had left behind them.

They had before this received a very great diſappointment, aa follows:

We have already obſerved, that they were in great diſtreſs for money, and other neceſſaries, and waited impatiently for a ſupply from France; which they hoped, notwithſtanding the miſcarriage of ſo many veſſels that had been ſent them, would ſoon arrive on board the Hazard ſloop; to which they had given the name of The Prince Charles Snow, and which they had intelligence was at ſea, with a conſiderable quantity of gold on board, and a good number of experienced officers and engineers, who were very much wanted,

On

On the 25th of March, this long looked for veſſel arrived in Tongue-Bay, into which ſhe was followed by his Majeſty's ſhip the Sheerneſs, commanded by Capt. Obrien, who immediately attacked her. In the engagement, the Hazard ſloop had a great many men killed, and many more wounded; ſo that, not being able to maintain the fight, ſhe ran aſhore on the ſhallows, where the Sheerneſs could not follow her; and there ſhe landed her men aud money. The place on which ſhe ran on ſhore (after being chaſed fifty-ſix leagues) was in the Lord Rea's country; and it happened there was then at his Lordſhip's houſe, his ſon, Capt. Mackay, Sir Henry Munro, Lord Charles Gordon, Capt. Macleod, and about eighty men of Lord Loudon's regiment, who had retired thither, when the rebels attacked them by boats, as has been before related.

Theſe gentlemen, having animated the ſoldiers to attack, notwithſtanding the ſuperiority of numbers, thoſe who landed from the Prince Charles Snow, obtained, after a ſhort diſpute, a complete victory, with little or no loſs on their ſide. Beſides five cheſts of money, and a conſiderable quantity of arms, they took an hundred and fifty-ſix officers, ſoldiers, and ſailors, priſoners, with whom they embarked on board the Sheerneſs man of war, and ſailed immediately for Aberdeen, together with another prize Capt. Obrien had taken in the Orkneys. The money, beſides one cheſt that was miſſing, and what had been taken out of another that was broken, amounted to twelve thouſand five hundred guineas; and amongſt the priſoners there were forty experienced officers, who had been long either in the French or Spaniſh ſervice.

At the ſame time that the rebels employed ſo conſiderable a part of their forces in attacking Fort William, they ſent another body, under the command

mand of Lord George Murray, to make a little attempt upon the Caſtle of Blair, the principal ſeat of his Grace the Duke of Athol, but a place of no great ſtrength, and in which there was only a ſmall garriſon, under the command of Sir Andrew Agnew; which ſiege, or rather blockade, they raiſed with the ſame hurry and precipitation, on the approach of the Earl of Crawford, as they did that of Fort William, upon the very ſame day, and from the ſame motives.

His Royal Highneſs, having before made the neceſſary diſpoſitions, marched from Aberdeen on the 8th of April 1746, in order to find out the rebels; who had now united all their forces, being reſolved to make a ſtand at Inverneſs. He encamped on the 11th at Cullen, where my Lord Albemarle joined him; and the whole army the next day marched to Spey, and paſſed it with no other loſs than of one dragoon and four women, who were drowned through hurry and indiſcretion. Major-general Huſke was detached in the morning with fifteen companies of grenadiers, the loyal Highlanders, and all the cavalry, and two pieces of cannon; and his Royal Highneſs went with them himſelf.

On their firſt appearance, the rebels retired from the ſide of the Spey towards Elgin; whereupon the Duke of Kingſton's horſe immediately forded over, ſuſtained by the grenadiers and the highlanders; but the rebels were all got out of their reach before they could paſs. The foot waded over as faſt as they arrived; and though the water came up to their middles, they went on with great chearfulneſs. The rebels on the other ſide of the Spey appeared to be between two and three thouſand; but they did not make any oppoſition, either while the King's troops were paſſing, or when part of them had paſſed, and were on the other ſide of the river; for which conduct of theirs it ſeems very difficult

difficult to aſſign any reaſon, unleſs it were that their officers being ſenſible that the artillery of the King's troops would ſecure their paſſage, were unwilling to run the riſque of diſpiriting their men by an unſucceſsful attempt of that kind; and therefore choſe not to diſpute the paſſage of the Spey; hoping rather to deceive their men into an opinion, that they ſhould be well enough able to deal with them when they had paſſed.

The King's army marched on to Elgin and Forreſs, and from thence to Nairn, where they halted on the 15th, and where the rebels thought to have ſurprized them; but the vigilance and ſtrict diſcipline his Royal Highneſs maintained, abſolutely diſappointed them; notwithſtanding which, they ſet fire to, and deſtroyed Fort Auguſtus, called in all their parties, and prepared for a general engagement, which followed the next day, the 16th, when the rebels were totally defeated near Culloden-houſe: upwards of two thouſand of them being killed in the battle and purſuit.

The French auxiliaries all ſurrendered priſoners of war; amongſt whom were Brigadier Stapleton, the Marquis de Guilles, whom the Highlanders called the French Ambaſſador, Lord Lewis Drummond, and about forty-two more. The loſs on the ſide of the King's army was very inconſiderable; the only perſons of note killed, were Lord Robert Kerr, Capt. in Barrel's regiment, Capt. Croſſet of Price's, Capt. John Campbell, of Loudon's, and Capt. Colin Campbell of the Militia; beſides theſe, fifty private men killed, and two hundred and fifty men wounded.

The number of all the perſons taken in this ſignal victory were two hundred and twenty-two French, and two hundred and twenty-ſix rebels; all their artillery and amunition, with other mili-

tary ſtores, and twelve colours likewiſe fell into the hands of the victors. The Earl of Kilmarnock was taken in the action; Lord Balmerino, at firſt reported to be killed, was taken ſoon after; and four ladies, that had been very active in the rebellion, were likewiſe ſeized at Inverneſs, viz. Lady Ogilvie, Lady Kinloch, Lady Gordon, and Lady Mackintoſh.

Immediately after the battle, Brigadier Mordaunt was detached with the volunteers, to the number of nine hundred, into the Fraſers country, in order to reduce all who ſhould be found in arms there; and with the like view other detachments were made into other diſaffected parts of the country; which put it entirely out of the power of the rebels ever to aſſemble after in any body, capable of diſturbing the peace of the country, being reduced to the neceſſity of ſeparating into ſmall parties, in order to ſhift the better for themſelves.—About the ſame time that the whole forces of the rebels were thus vanquiſhed at the battle of Culloden, the Earl of Cromertie, his eldeſt ſon, a great many officers of diſtinction, and about an hundred and fifty private men, were ſurprized in the north, by a very ſmall party of his Majeſty's loyal ſubjects, who ſent them priſoners on board his Majeſty's ſhip the Hound, Capt. Dove, from Sutherland to Inverneſs.

Thus the flame of the rebellion, which, after being ſmothered for ſome time in Scotland, broke out at laſt with ſuch force, as to ſpread itſelf into England, and not without reaſon alarmed the inhabitants even of the metropolis, was in a ſhort ſpace totally extinguiſhed by him who gave the firſt check to its force, and who perhaps alone was capable of performing this ſervice to his country, to his father, and to his King.

His

His Royal Highneſs, as he well deſerved, had the thanks of both houſes of parliament ſent him by their reſpective ſpeakers; to which he returned the moſt obliging anſwers. The two houſes alſo addreſſed his Majeſty, ſignifying their readineſs to give his Royal Highneſs ſuch diſtinguiſhed marks of public gratitude as ſhould be moſt agreeable to his Majeſty; who was graciouſly pleaſed to recommend to them the ſettling of an additional revenue upon his Royal Son. And accordingly an additional revenue of twenty-five thouſand pounds per annum was ſettled upon him, making forty thouſand pounds per annum; his Royal Highneſs having before but fifteen thouſand pounds per annum.

While theſe grateful meaſures were purſuing above, his Royal Highneſs the Duke took all the neceſſary precautions for effectually ſcattering the very embers of the late fire, that they might not be raked together again, or, by the addition of any freſh fuel, blown up into a new flame. With this view he ſent detachments of well-affected Highlanders and regular troops, into the wildeſt countries belonging to the clans that had been in arms, where ſuch as ſubmitted were received to mercy, and ſuch as ſtood out had their countries burnt; and at the ſame time their cattle were driven away, that they might be the leſs able to ſubſiſt, and thoſe cattle ſold for the benefit of the ſoldiers in the King's army. Theſe meaſures had very great conſequences; the burning of Lord Lovat's and Cameron of Lochiel's houſes had a great effect, and ſtruck much terror; ſo that in a very ſhort ſpace of time there were ſcarce any parties of rebels to be heard of, and moſt of their chiefs ſurrendered, were taken, or found means to eſcape out of the iſland.

Among the firſt were the Marquis of Tullibardin, who ſtiled himſelf Duke of Athol, who died afterwards

afterwards a priſoner in the tower; Mr. William Murray, a near relation of the Earl of Dunmore's, who was pardoned; the Earl of Kelly, and the Maſter of Lovat. As for Lord Lovat, his father, Mr. Murray of Broughton, and many more, they were taken at different times; but the Duke of Perth, Lord John Drummond his brother, Lord Elcho, eldeſt ſon to the Earl of Wemys, and ſeveral of their aſſociates, made their eſcapes by ſea in two French privateers, that were ſent to carry off thoſe who had been doing the buſineſs of France at the expence of their honours and fortunes. Lord Pitſligo, and Lord Lewis Gordon, retired the ſame way; and Lord Ogilvie, with thirteen or fourteen more, ſhipped themſelves in a ſmall veſſel for Norway, where, as ſoon as they arrived, they were ſeized by orders from the late King of Denmark, but were afterwards releaſed, retired into Sweden, and found means to get from thence into France. Lord George Murray alſo made his eſcape; but, whither or in what manner we are not able to ſay.

As for the young Pretender himſelf, he found it much more difficult to withdraw than any of his adherents; which was the reaſon that he remained long behind them: and, as it may be expected that a more particular account ſhould be given of his adventures, we ſhall endeavour it without any mixture of thoſe romantic tales that have been publiſhed on that ſubject.

He was in the body of reſerve at the battle of Culloden, where he is ſaid to have an horſe ſhot under him; but while the French were treating with the King's troops, in order to be received priſoners of war, he mounted a freſh horſe, and made his eſcape. That very evening, being the 16th of April, he retired to the houſe of a factor of Lord Lovat's,

Lovat's, about ten miles from Inverneſs; where, meeting with that lord, he ſtaid ſupper: after ſupper was over, he ſet out for Fort Auguſtus, and purſued his journey the next day to Invergarry, where he propoſed to have dined, but finding no victuals, he ſet a boy to fiſhing, who caught two ſalmon, on which he made an hearty meal, and continued waiting there for ſome of his troops, who had promiſed to rendezvous at that place; but, being diſappointed, he reſolved to proceed to Locharcige: he arrived on the 18th at two in the morning, where he went to ſleep, which he had not done for five days and nights: he remained there till five o'clock in the afternoon, in hopes of obtaining ſome intelligence; but, gaining none, he ſet out from thence on foot, and travelled to the Glen of Morar, where he arrived the 19th at four in the morning.

He ſet out about noon the ſame day for Arraſhaig, whence he arrived about four in the afternoon. He remained there about ſeven days, waiting for Capt. O'Neil, who joined him on the 27th, and informed him, that there were no hopes of drawing his troops together again in a body; upon which he reſolved to go to Stornway, in order to hire a ſhip to go to France: the perſon employed for this ſervice was one Donald M'Leod, who had an intereſt there. On the 28th he went on board an eight-oared boat, in company with Sullivan and O'Neil, ordering the people who belonged to the boat to make the beſt haſte they could to Stornway.

The night proving very tempeſtuous they all begged of him to go back; which he would not do, but, to keep up the ſpirits of the people, he ſung them an Highland ſong; but the weather growing worſe, on the 29th, about ſeven in the morning,

morning, they were driven on ſhore on a point of land called Ruſhneſs, in the Iſland of Benbecula, where, when they got on ſhore, the Pretender helped to make a fire to warm the crew, who were almoſt ſtarved to death with cold. On the 30th, at ſix in the evening, they ſet ſail for Stornway; but, meeting with another ſtorm, were obliged to put into the Iſland of Scalp in the Harries, where they all went on ſhore to a farmer's houſe, paſſing for merchants that were ſhipwrecked in their voyage to the Orkneys; the Pretender and Sullivan going by the name of Sinclair, the latter paſſing for the father, and the former for the ſon. They thought proper to ſend from thence to Donald M'Leod at Stornway, with inſtructions to freight a ſhip for the Orkneys. On the 3d of May they received a meſſage from him, that a ſhip was ready.

On the 4th they ſet out on foot for that place, where they arrived on the 5th about noon; and, meeting with Donald M'Leod, they found that he had got into company, where growing drunk, he told a friend of his for whom he had hired the ſhip: upon which there were two hundred people in arms at Stornway, upon a report, that the Pretender was landed with five hundred men, and was coming to burn the town: ſo that they were obliged to lay all night upon the moor, with no other refreſhment than biſcuit and brandy. On the 6th they reſolved to go in the eight-oared boat to the Orkneys; but the crew refuſed to venture, ſo that they were obliged to ſteer ſouth along the coaſt ſide, where they met with two Engliſh ſhips, and this compelled them to put into a deſert iſland, where they remained till the 10th, without any proviſion but ſome ſalt-fiſh they found upon the iſland.

About

About ten in the morning on that day they embarked for the Harries, and at break of day on the 11th they were chaſed by an Engliſh ſhip, but made their eſcape among the rocks; about four in the afternoon they arrived at the Iſland of Benbecula, where they ſtaid till the 14th, and then ſet out for the Mountain of Currada in South Ulſt, where they ſtaid till the militia of the Iſle of Sky came to the Iſland of Irasky; and then ſailed for the Iſland of Ula, where they remained three nights, till, having intelligence that the militia were coming towards Benbecula, they immediately got into the boat and ſailed for Lochbuſdale; but being met by ſome ſhips of war, they were obliged to return to Lochagnart, where they remained all day, and at night ſailed for Lochbuſdale, where they arrived, and ſtaid eight days on a rock, making a tent of the ſail of the boat. They found themſelves there in a moſt dreadful ſituation; for, having intelligence that Capt. Scot had landed at Kilbride, the company was obliged to ſeparate, and the Pretender and O'Neil went to the mountains, where they remained all night, and ſoon after were informed, that General Campbell was at Bernary; ſo that now they had forces very near on both ſides of them, and were abſolutely at a loſs which way to move.

In their road they met with a young lady, one Miſs M'Donald, to whom Capt. O'Neil propoſed aſſiſting the Pretender to make his eſcape, which at firſt ſhe refuſed; but upon his offering to put on woman's clothes, ſhe conſented, and deſired them to go to the Mountain of Currada till ſhe ſent for them, where they accordingly ſtaid two days; but hearing nothing from the young lady, the Pretender concluded that ſhe would not keep her word, and therefore reſolved to ſend Capt. O'Neil

to

to General Campbell, to let him know he was willing to ſurrender to him: but about five in the evening a meſſage came from the young lady, deſiring them to meet her at Ruſhneſs: being afraid to paſs by the ford becauſe of the militia, they luckily found a boat which carried them to the other ſide of Ula, where they remained part of the day, afraid of being ſeen by the country-people. In the evening they ſet out for Ruſhneſs, and arrived there at twelve at night; but not finding the young lady, and being alarmed by a boat full of militia, they were obliged to retire two miles back, where the Pretender remained on a moor till O'Neil went to the young lady, and prevailed upon her to come to the place appointed at nightfal of the next day.

About an hour after, they had an account of General Campbell's arrival at Benbecula; which obliged them to remove to another part of the iſland, where, as the day broke, they diſcovered four ſail cloſe on the ſhore, making directly up to the place where they were, ſo that there was nothing left for them to do but to throw themſelves among the heath. When the wherries were gone, they reſolved to go to Clanronald's houſe; but when they were within a mile of it, they heard General Campbell was there, which forced them to retreat again; and ſoon after O'Neil was taken.

There were no diſtinct accounts of what became of the Pretender after this, for the remainder of that month, and the greateſt part of the next, except that he ſhifted about from place to place in woman's clothes, and on the 28th of June went with the lady whom he attended in a ſmall boat from South Uiſt to the Iſle of Sky; there he reſumed his own dreſs, and was carried by one Mackinnon in a boat to Raga, from whence he returned

in

in a boat to Sky, and after ſome ſtay there, went back to the continent. About the middle of July the government had certain intelligence of his croſſing the hill of Morar in Lochabar, proceeding from thence to Badenoch; and on the 23d of July he was at Ariſaig, and continued wandering about that country, in great diſtreſs, during all the month of Auguſt.

On the 6th of September, two French privateers came upon the coaſt of Moidart, where the Pretender firſt landed, and made ſtrict enquiry after him. Several of the Camerons, and ſome of the Macdonalds, repaired to them, and were employed to ſearch for the Pretender; but it was the 17th before he came down to them, and was then dreſſed in a ſhort coat of black freize, with a plaid over it. He was in a bad ſtate of health, and ſeemed to be brought very low by the fatigues he had gone through. He embarked the next day about noon, attended by the following perſons; Macpherſon of Clunie, with others of his clan, Cameron of Lochiel, Dr. Cameron his brother, Lodowick Cameron of Tor-caſtle, Allan Cameron, and Macdonald of Lochgary, with many others whoſe names were not known. Macdonald of Bariſdale, and his ſon, went on board the ſhips before his arrival.

The ſhips in which they embarked were the Happy privateer of thirty guns and three hundred men, and the Prince of Conti of twenty guns and two hundred and forty men, fitted out from St. Malo's, by ſome of his adherents. They were obliged to ſail round the land's end, where they were chaſed by two Engliſh men of war; but eſcaped by the thickneſs of the weather, and on the 29th arrived in a creek three leagues to the weſt of Morlaix, where he preſently went aſhore.

He was ſo extremely fatigued, and in ſo bad a ſtate of health, that he reſted a week before he went to Fontainbleau, where the French court then was, and where (if their Gazettes deſerve any credit) he met with a very kind reception, he had a great ſum of money given him, a large penſion ſettled upon him, and mighty promiſes made him; but all this was only to ſerve the preſent turn, and to expreſs the reſentment of the French court for our attempt upon Port L'Orient. For the ſituation of things changing, the diſpoſition of the French court changed likewiſe; his penſion was forgot, the complaints he made little regarded, and at laſt he was plainly given to underſtand, that the beſt thing himſelf and his brother could do, was to retire to Avignon; which they accordingly did.

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